PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,094.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
11th May	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6629
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9508
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5294	DEVANHA	8093
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOULTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7913		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
VARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
MERA	3,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel's.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	F. Badewich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestl	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	F. Badewich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestl	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	F. Badewich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
†‡ PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
†‡ TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
†‡ F. FERDINAND	6046	G. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

HTRAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	3999	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samson House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, showing all RATES in Words—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	13th May	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur.	9th May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	10th May	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 13th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Kowcit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

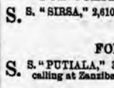
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th May, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.E. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	14th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

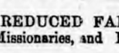
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 5th May 1907.
ASIA	J. Shanklin.	3,611	

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked ♭ have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	10th May	17th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	28th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

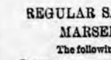
For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
*KAISER	2721	von. Holdt	14th May 1907.
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	27th "
*BUNDESRATH	2086	Greiwe	6th June "
SOMALI	2655	Birch	17th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 23D MAY, 1907.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

MANGOES FOR ENGLAND.

DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the

"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co.,
Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.
Full particulars from:—

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping & Passenger Agents,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42|43, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. 11, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. 1, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.
Obtainable Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, locomotor and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, liable, perhaps, to ill, prove thanks, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dizziness, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 11s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Advisor," by Dr. De Roos, on the most curious of nervous diseases, lassitude, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 10s, post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 16 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Madras. Ellis (Sub-agency).	Shanghai.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Straits Settlements.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Yokohama.
Madras.	Batavia.	Kobe.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	New York.
Colombo.	Manilla.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thatping (Perak).	Sandakan.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsehing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Bushehr.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO, landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of BAI PREMABAI widow of PREMJI DAMODAR late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, doing domestic work deceased.

HARIDAS SHAMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a son-in-law of the abovenamed, deceased residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, a Shareholder in diverse Joint Stock Companies appointed by a Chamber order dated the 25th day of March, 1907, to apply for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of CHATURBHUJ PREMJI a minor the only son of the deceased, limited to the period of his minority.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid, this 23rd day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and Seven, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

The 24th day of April, 1907.

MESSRS. DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA AND BOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY, on behalf of my Musical Shop, Reid & Co., situate at Parade, Secunderabad (Deccan), granted to MR. MASTAFA ALI KULLUL-KASIB of Secunderabad (Deccan), is revoked from this date, and the General Power of Attorney is granted to Mr. C. F. PEREIRA, who is Authorised to SIGN for and represent the abovementioned shop.

Anyone, whoever deals with the said Mr. Mastafa Ali Kul-lul-Kasib, in the name of Reid and Co., will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

T. M. FERNANDES.

29th April, 1907.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.,

OF

105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

BOMBAY DEPÔT, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

OVER SEASON STOCK

GOODS AND REMNANTS

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE DEPÔT

ON

Tuesday, May 7th, 1907,

AND

Wednesday, May 8th, 1907,

Between the hours of 9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

On the FIRST DAY of the SALE the DEPÔT will be OPEN to MEMBERS only and on the SECOND DAY to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
18, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domettos, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh i Rakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM

THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

PSYCHIC MANUALS.

TELEPATHY, CLAIRVOYANCE, ETC. BY R. DIMSDALE STOCKER.

	Each	Rs. as.
Telepathy, Mental Telegraphic Communication. What it is, and How it is Done. What is Man? His Soul-life—The Rationale of Telepathy—Nature of the Mind—How the Mind Acts—Telepathy Applied—Instances of Telepathic Communications.	1	14
Clairvoyance, Clairandience Psychometry, and Clairsensience. What it is, and How it is Done. Preliminary Observances—Clairvoyance in Theory—Clairvoyance in Practice. Position Methods "Mediumships." Psychometry, etc.—Negative Methods.		
Mentalism, or Mind and Will Training. What it is and How it is Done. Man: His Outwardness and Inwardness—Man: The Animal and the God—Principles of Auto-Development—Simple Suggestions to Right Thinking—Advance Hints on Health and Happiness.		
Phrenometry, Auto-Culture and Brain-Building by Suggestion. What it is and How it is Done. Phases of Consciousness and Brain Action—The Science of Mind—The Secret of Personal Success.		
Healing, Mental and Magnetic. What it is and How it is Done. The Rationale of Mental Healing—The Modus Operandi—Suggestions for Affirmation—Magnetic Healing. Its Principles and Practice—"Local" or Specific Treatments.		

ESPERANTO IN INDIA.

The following Three Books are best suited for all intending to take up the study of Esperanto.

Esperanto: the Student's Complete Text Book. Containing Full Grammar, with Exercises, Conversations, Commercial, Letters, and two Vocabularies. Edited by J. C. O'Connor, Ph. Dr. M. A.	0	14
Practical Business Letters in Esperanto with Key	0	12
The English-Esperanto Dictionary. By J. C. O'Connor, and C. F. Hayes. Revised and approved by Dr. Zamenhof	1	5
The Esperanto-English Dictionary. By A. Motteau	2	3
The British Esperantist. A Monthly Gazette in English and Esperanto. Containing reading for beginners and those more advanced. Annual Subscription Re. 1-4, post free, with Supplement payable in advance. The Official Organ of the British Esperanto Association	2	6

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

Apply to—

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

OF

WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S

T. C. LABORATORY,

GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

Rates for &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

IN BUILDING MATERIALS

QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY :—

MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or colour as supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE, GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

WARDEN & CO.,

FORT BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
28 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignments of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET.—UPPER STOREY of a large BUNGALOW, at Santa Cruz, containing 4 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms attached, 1 Drawing Room, and 1 Dining Room, with stabling and Servants' Quarters and a big Compound and Garden with 2 Wells. Apply to Box, No. 540, C/o "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort,

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

A GOOD FIRE EXTINGUISHER may save you a large loss—See the "PERFECTION." Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery of absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Fall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE." No. 8038. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy 4 annas. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

this a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

INDIAN TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time), at Colaba Causeway, above Victoria Bunder Gate, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage piano, iron and wooden bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, large and small best gilded China Jars, fancy pictures, Persian Carpets, screens, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cuttlery and plated ware, alluminium and copper chattis, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Kate Wilson.

N. B.—The property will be put on view three days previous to the sale.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1907.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS,

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures; Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR, The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHEERIES

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,

The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., L.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hammum Street, Fort.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library [illegible]

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGregor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,

By ALLEN RAINE,

AUTHOR OF

"A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

FIRST INSTALMENT APPEARS ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED.

STOREKEEPER, preferably one with knowledge of Electrical Stores, also used to clearing and despatching goods. None but those with previous experience of Storekeeping need apply. Salary Rs. 40 per month. Apply with copies of Testimonials.

CROMPTON & CO., LTD.,
8, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.

For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER,
South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A. FREDOON AND Co.

NEW GOODS arriving every fortnight. A few Selections of LADIES' SILK CHIFFON SCARFS. A rare opportunity for Presents LADIES' DRESSES executed promptly and neatly.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, 31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia, 2,311 tons Captain D Marco arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,714 tons, Captain P Von Habit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 168 deck passenger.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino 2,684 tons, Captain D Costa arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Genoa, with a general cargo and passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W C Morrison sailed yesterday for the Persian gulf via Karachi and coasts, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Najum, 2,751 tons, Captain, J E Davison arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with 826 pilgrim. During the voyage 13 pilgrims died of natural causes.

THE Horio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri 3,152 tons, Captain G Beleto arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and Mr Moses and family and 16 deck passengers.

THE Fell Line steamer Trufford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Charlton and 3 infants, Mr and Mrs Morgan, Lieut Russell, Mr Annell, Mrs Bain, Mr Sogewell, Lieut Lathorn, Mr Macpherson, Mr Catoni, and Miss M. Fowler.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Heneage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine	Comdr James ..... R N
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigation	Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Cdmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Ross ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats	..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 6.

Bulimba	1697 McLean	M M & Co
Flamingo	2130 Mackintosh	Corry Bros & Co
Goalpara	1358 Morrison	M M & Co
Hendon Hall	2588 Tyson	K Nixon & Co
Khalif	2219 Watts	K Nixon & Co
Kaiser	1714 Holdt	A Strandes
Kola	570 Mozeu	M M & Co
Lawor	1817 Banel	Swadeshi S N Co
Madura	1973 Elton	M M & Co
Naseri	911 Primrose	B & P S N Co
Oriental	3805 Lewellen	P & O Co
Onipenta	3420 Hill ... C'tta	M M & Co
Reichstag	1339 Thle ... Durban	17-8 A Strandes
Shanghai	3566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Sirsa	1675 Kendall	M M & Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co
Umzinga	1895 Robertson	R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shad.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	28-5	P & O Co
B	Obbelli	327	Bradby	Hull	14-5	P Muir & Co
C	& R Spithead	2995	Clucas	Hamburg	12-5	W & A G & Co
D	& R Clan M'pherson	3041	Doer	M Goa	11-15	F Muir & Co
F	Sharada	3406	Archdeacon	K'chi	7-5	M M & Co
G	Haidari	1863	D'Lorne	M'tius	9-5	B & P S N Co
H	Bahaduri	829	Fakeers	M'tius	7-5	Bo S N Co
M	Trafford Hall	3437	Reed	K'chi	13-5	K N & Co
N	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull via K'chi	7-5	P Muir & Co
P	Crusader	3744	Miburn	Hull	18-5	W & A G & Co
Q	Shah Allum	1997	Revill	K'chi	N F Shah S N Co

Offside Q

Produce		743	Winsers	Durban	11-5	Glade & Co

H W P D

Kaveri		553	Mohamed	B'Nagar	7-5	Bo S N Co
Satrunji		547	Hossain	Mangalore	6-5	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sirocco	2349	Owen	Dunkirk	8-5	W & A G & Co
2	Huntsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	9-5	K N & Co
3	D Baldino	2684	Costa	Genoa	15-5	P R'tino & Co
4	Capri	4195	Belsito	S'ghai	17-5	F R'tino & Co
5	Mombasa	3038	Johnson	A'werp	18-5	M M & Co
6	Ikola	3402	Hirst	Hamburg	7-5	M M & Co
7	Chancellor	2957	Davall	Havre	11-5	K N & Co
9	Bohemia	2311	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
9	Rothenfels	3590	Freeden	K'chi	7-5	Glade & Co
10 & 11	Malta	6093	Peters	Shanghai	14-5	P and O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-5	P & O Co
15	Onda	3400	Lunarchand	Antwerp	8-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	D Baldnino s	Costa	Genoa, Apr 17
6	Kaiser s	Holdt	Durban, Apr 9
	Bohemia s	Marco	Trieste, Apr 17
	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Liverpool, Apr 12
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, Apr 11
	Shah Najam s	Davison	Jedah, Apr 26

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Lioya s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bohemia for Trieste &c
" Khalif for Liverpool &c
" Kola for Persian Gulf &c
" Haidari for Mauritius
" Madura for Persian Gulf &c
" Kaiser for Zanzibar &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	From
21	Belle of France	Calcutta
May.		
2	Clan Macdonald	Coast
3	Good Hope	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

4	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
5	Yeesta	Straits
6	Nurani	Bombay
6	Larisa	Melbourne
6	Dilwara	Calcutta
7	Moltkefels	Bremen
7	Umzinto	Natal
7	Gwaliar	Rangoon
8	Gisela	Calcutta
10	Pongola	Calcutta
12	Nadir	Bombay
14	Silesia	Trieste
16	Gutenfels	Antwerp
19	Muke Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chancellor s—15 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 70 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co; 11 bales wool, R Tata; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 201 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales wool, B Hurbham; 109 bales wool, H N H Essa; 37 bales wool, G Goomedwell; 60 bales wool, B Hurbham; 5 bales wool, N Goculdas; 86 bales wool, Ebjee Shewjee; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 65 bales wool, R Tata; 20 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 18 bales wool, J Samirmul.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—108 cwts mother of pearl shells, P A Desai; 129 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 38 hogsheads chutney, F Nowrojee; 10 casks condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 60 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 9 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 7 cases cotton, curtains, 2 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla, 48 bales hides and skins, E M Kooka; 1,500 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 125 cwts turmeric and 60 cwts chillies, V Hurridas and Co; 15 1-4 cwts ganja, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 45 cwts deer horns, and 12 cwts nut megs, M Nensey.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,018 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar 5,296 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,070 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 4,000 cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sirocco s—78 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Crusader s—110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

Huntsman s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschceck and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Societa C Italiana, 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,275 cwts linseed, 15,897 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 770 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Othello s—12 bales, skins, Nisamudin and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Onda s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee & Co.

Ikola s—1 bale cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Spithead s—100 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 985 bales cotton, A Blaschceck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glades and Co; 500 cwts myrobollam, W Bechar; 2,000 cwt bones R Kaderbhoy; 110 bales cotton fly, N Damji; 201 cwts gum, G Sajpol.

Rotenfels s—29 bales goat hair, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mombasa s—400 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 tons manganese ore Kiddie Reeve and Co:

Oud as—330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1100 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Worman and Co.

FOR VENICE

Bohemia s—300 bales cotton. Volkart Bros; 400 bales cottee Glazebrook, Tjpal and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Geddam and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—100 bales twist, The Emperor Edward S and M Co; 550 bales twist, Greaves cotton and Co; 200 bales twist, The Framjee Petit S M Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—300 bales twist, The Framjee Petit S & M Co; 500 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta s—6 cases button last, D Chotalia and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [6TH MAY, 1907.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovereigns	Rs. 30,000	Aden	Peninsular	G Dinshaw & Bros
1 Box Sovereigns	3,075	Alexandria	Peninsular	A G H A A A Reeza
Gold Coins	325			
4 Boxes Sovereigns	3,00,000	Port Said	Bohemia	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Silver Small Coins	4,000	Karwar	Bohaduri	Asst-Acct-Genl-in-charge Reserve Treasury

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 8 lakhs up. Money is very easy and most Banks are refusing short deposits. In one or two quarters 3 per cent. per annum can be got for one or two months.

Exchange :–

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. for telegraphic transfers and although 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand could be done in the early part of the day it is doubtful if better than 1s. 4 1/32d. could be done in the afternoon. There has not been much enquiry either for ready or forward. The credit rate, in the morning, was called 1s. 4 9/32d. 3m./st. but there has been no difficulty about selling bills for the mail at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3m./st. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 31/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3/4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	215

Government Paper :–

There has not been much doing in the Government Paper market to-day. Quotations opened at Rs. 98 5/16 for ready and Rs. 98 3/8 for the settlement and close unchanged. The Money Market is now so easy that a moderate rise in the price of Paper might be looked for at an early date. Calcutta rates are also steady. Their ready rates at advised as Rs. 98 3/8 ready and Rs. 98 1/2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	98-5
1st Settlement	...	98-6

} Buyers

Bullion :–

Bar silver in London is advised weaker. Reuter gives ready bars as 3/16 lower at Rs. 30 1/8 while the quotation for two months forward is 1/8 down at Rs. 30 1/16. New York is down 3/8 at Rs. 65 1/4. Locally there has been very little doing and the market has not fluctuated during the day. Ready bars opened at Rs. 78 5/8 ex duty and close without change. Forwards deliveries are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	...	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	...	78	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	76	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following table gives the visible supply and into sight figures received this week, compared with those of the previous two years :—

Visible supply	1907	Rs.	3,930,000 bales
" "	1906	"	3,970,000 "
" "	1905	"	3,200,000 "
Into sight	1907	"	12,650,000 "
" "	1906	"	9,980,000 "
" "	1905	"	11,890,000 "

The local market opened steady with prices about Re. 1 higher for most descriptions. There has been some covering by the bazaar, as also settlements of contracts for this month's delivery particularly in Bengals and Westerns, both of which are firmer.

At Colaba there was rather more enquiry, and shippers were in the market for most styles. After the receipt of the Liverpool opener reporting an advance of 10 to 12 points, a decidedly firmer tone prevailed, and at the close sellers were asking an advance of Re. 1 to Re. 2 on the opening prices.

New Crop is firmer and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher at the close.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	263	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	226	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	206/7	"
Vine " Khangaum Akola	200	"
Fine " Amraoti	200	"
F. G. " Khandeish	174	"
Fine " Khandeish	184	"
Fine " Bengals	175/76	"
Good Westerns	236	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	244	"

Liverpool Opener:–

Opening tone	...	Strong.
Estimated Sales	...	10,00 0 bales
Total Imports	...	41,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES— Closed

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·24	6·14	6·10	5·96
+12	+11	+12	+11
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·87	5·83	5·80	5·79	5·78
+10	+11			
			+10	

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 250	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	...	" 180/81	Janry.
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	" 195	do.
" Khangaum Akola		" 215	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish		" 195	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is firm, and prices are advancing rapidly but the rise is checking business, and there is not much doing. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 1 0	B. T.
May	...	" 8 9 0	B. T.

RAPESEED—

The market continues to advance, and as with Linseed, the advance in prices is causing buyers to withhold. A small business has been done at and about the following rates :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs.	8 11 0	B. T.
Brown Cawnpore May	Rs.	8 15 0	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat Ready	"	9 4 0	B. T.
" Cawnpore "	"	9 4 0	B. T.

POPPYSEED :—

Has advanced in sympathy with the rise in other Seeds. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	10 1 0

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steadier.	... Rs.	35 8 0
COTTONSEED :—	... Rs.	21 0 0
Tone—firmer.		
GROUNDNUTS :—	... Rs.	42 8 0
Tone—Steadier.		

WHEAT :—

The market is steady and prices are unchange. We quote :—

White Delhi	...	... Rs.	4 12 0
White Karachi	...	... "	4 10 0

SHARES.

The Share Market is again closed to-day owing to the death of one of the brokers.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday.—

Cotton	...	12,402 bales.
Wheat	...	8,540 cwts.
Linseed	...	17,298 "
Rapeseed	...	15,898 "
Gingellyseed	...	1,022 "
Poppyseed	...	16,567 "
Groundnuts	...	30 "
Castorseed	...	4,373 "
Rice	...	2,601 "
Myrabollams	...	4,962 "
Cottonseed	...	11,613 "
Mowrasced	...	Nil
Gram	...	8,644 "
Joowar	...	7,229 "
Maize	...	Nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th April, 1907, as compared with the statement of 4th May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr 27. Rs.	May. 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,19,624	61,84,629
Public Deposits at Branches	94,90,219	86,65,311
Other Deposits	7,49,87,815	7,99,49,170
Post Bills	19,438	15,438
Sundries	24,55,517	25,24,148
Rs.	11,14,68,319	11,67,38,696
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,42,17,632	1,55,48,066
Other authorised Securities	29,88,703	23,81,581
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,15,13,110	2,20,24,426
Loans do. do.	1,91,60,263	2,21,08,130
Bills discounted and purchased	2,20,34,856	2,21,23,822
Dead Stock	3,29,922	3,30,119
Stamps	4,537	4,491
Bullion	8,38,750	7,92,302
Balances with other Banks	4,64,753	5,79,848
Sundries	4,27,026	5,63,264
Cash	2,94,88,767	3,02,43,168
	11,14,68,319	11,67,38,696

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oonarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	7	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	7	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	4
Total	34	26	102
Total plague deaths to date	140,591		
Same date last year	139	122	377

IT is stated that Mr. Keir Hardie was interviewed last night on the Budget statement. In his opinion—but it must be remembered that he is for the moment lying seriously ill—the "Budget is exclusively a middle-class one;" but the first remark that occurred to him was that "it was a brutal Budget." He cries out for old-age pensions. The "Labour Party" would oppose the Budget in the House and expose it outside. On the other hand, others are praising the Budget, as one paper says, "for the negative merit of not playing too effusively to the Socialist gallery." It is satisfactory to note that the Government has had the firmness to resist the brutal bullying of the Socialist section.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without fostering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups" like it—why Zam-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 7th May, 1907.

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

"HOMEOPATHIC" OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STOWELL.—April 27, at The Brewery, Dalhousie, the wife of Robert S. Stowell, of a son.

DEATHS.

BIGNELL.—April 29, at Rawalpindi, Lieut. H. G. Bignell, 36th Sikhs.

CAIRNCROSS.—May 1, at Saharanpur, of plague, Hannah Nicklin, wife of Arthur Cairncross, P. W. D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 7-42m., 8-21 a. Low water, 1-53m., 1-42a.

Inauguration of public service of Electric tram-cars, near Crawford Market, 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

NATIVE ROYALTY IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Sir Kesari Singhji Maharao Saheb, Bahadur of Rajpootana, arrived in Bombay yesterday with 20 followers, from Aden, and has put up in Sir Lawrence Jenkins' bungalow on Pedder Road.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—"The Swadesh Hitchintak Dramatic Company which has been started and is working under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Shahu Chhtrapati of Kolhapur, entertained the public of Hyderabad with their excellent performances of Raja Gopichand and the proceeds thereof H. S. Rs. 846-6 they handed over to the Secretary of the Industrial Education Fund. Out of the H. S. Rs. 846-6 the gross revenue handed over H. S. Rs. 100 were paid to the Company's Manager being the actual cost incurred that night and H. S. Rs. 58 were spent in other sundry expenses. The balance of H. S. Rs. 688-6 were credited to the Fund.

A FALSE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Imam Bapukhan and Sidari Ramkark were charged with having robbed one Maniram Panchan of a sum of Rs. 61, which he had collected as rents due from his master's tenants. On Saturday afternoon last, the complainant went to Police Inspector De Burgh, and stated that the two accused assaulted him and took Rs. 61 out of his pocket. He said he had collected the money from the tenants of his master. The police made enquiries into the matter, and subsequently the accused admitted that it was a false charge. In cross-examination by Mr. DeSouza, who appeared for the accused, the complainant said that he was not in his right senses when he was assaulted and injured, and when he made the complaint. The Magistrate discharged the two accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 30 for making a false charge, Rs. 15 to be paid as compensation to each of the accused.

RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES.

Strikers' Unreasonable Demands.

As announced in our yesterday morning's issue, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Parel workshop men met the Loco. Superintendent in the morning at the workshop entrance at Parel, and demanded to know what the railway authorities proposed to do in their case. All necessary police arrangements were made, under Superintendent Priestley of the Parel division, in anticipation of the meeting.

Prior to seeing the Loco. Superintendent the strikers held a meeting, at which they resolved to put an end to the strike, provided all their grievances were removed, and the prayers asked for in their memorial to the Agent granted. They undertook not to yield to any compromise as suggested to them by Mr. Davidson, the Acting Loco. Superintendent.

A few of the leaders again interviewed the Loco. Superintendent, when the latter asked them whether his suggestions, made on Saturday morning, were acceptable. They said that the men would accept nothing short of reversion to the old system of issuing tickets. After some consultation, the railway authorities informed the men that they were prepared to revert to the old system of issuing tickets if the men quietly went to work. The representatives of the strikers asked the authorities if the men on strike would be given the wages for the days they were on strike. The reply was in the negative. The men then demanded that they should be paid those wages. The authorities objected and also refused to give an immediate reply to all the concessions praye for by the strikers in their memorial to the Agent.

The men refused to go to work unless the authorities promised to give them the wages for the days they struck work, and unless their whole memorial was considered and replied to favourably.

The authorities declared themselves unprepared to grant such a request, whereupon the men decided to continue the strike.

THEFTS OF CYCLES.

SEVERAL cases of theft of cycles in Bombay were to be heard before Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday.

In one of these cases, Sorabjee Banajorjee, Warder, who appeared in jail dress, was charged with the theft of a cycle, of the value of Rs. 75, the property of Mr. Arthur D. Marshall, in Bombay, on the 22nd February last. Inspector Shaw prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence of Audasir Merwonjee Iranee who had put up in Todywalla's Dharamsalla in Poona, in February last, that the accused met him, represented himself to be the captain of a ship, and offered his cycle for sale. Ardasir believed the accused from his dressito be a ship's captain, and bought the bike for Rs. 50, Rs. 30 of which were paid in Poona, the balance being paid in Bombay, the accused giving a receipt for each payment. Ardasir used the cycle for about two months in Bombay. One day about the end of March last, about 7 p.m., as he rode the cycle and stopped at an Irani's shop, he was accosted by the owner of the Wellington Cycle Company's agency, and asked to whom the cycle belonged. Ardasir's reply was that it belonged to him. He was then informed that it was stolen property. By arrangement he went the next morning to the office of the Wellington Cycle Agency in Church Gate Street, and the identification of the cycle as stolen property was clearly established by the number. The accused had been working out two sentences of one month and six months' rigorous imprisonment for thefts of cycles in previous cases; and on conviction of the present charge, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Other cases of theft of bicycles, in which Krishna Surkojee is charged with stealing the bikes of Mr. F. Templeton, Mr. C. F. W. Hamilton, Mr. Dwarkanath Kashinath Telang, Assistant Surgeon H. F. Otto, Mr. G. Geddes, Mr. Stephen Ordagh and Mr. J. Laythorp were postponed till to-day.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

His Excellency J. M. Horta e Costa, New Governor-General of Portuguese India, arrived here on Sunday evening from Lisbon by the s. s. "Dominico Balduino." He is accompanied by J. Barbosa da Silva Casqueiro, A.D.C., Major Costa Pereira and Lientenant and Mrs. Gaspar. His Excellency, accompanied by his Staff, left for Goa yesterday from the Victoria Terminus by the Poona mail train. His Excellency Viscomte de Wreu, Rev. Fr. Pera, Vicar-General, and Mr. A. J. de Souza were present at the station to see him off.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "BOHEMIA."

The followiug passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia," from Trieste and Venice yesterday :—Mr. W. Camillori, Mother Hilda, Mother Loungius, Mr. Th. Reimers and Mr. Reimers.

WE are informed that the marriage of George Harley Newcombe, Queen's Own 3rd Gurkha Rifles, youngest son of the late Edward Newcombe, of Brecon, South Wales, with Constance Mary, elder daughter of W. Archer Smith, of Macclesfield, is to take place in Rangoon in November.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding.

WIDTH OF TRAMWAY CARRIAGES.

The Municipal Commissioner put forward the urgency for the consideration of the fifth report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the width of the electric tramway cars, and the following report was approved of and adopted :—"The Committee appointed by the Corporation beg to recommend, with reference to the question referred to them that sanction be given to the carriages used on the Bombay Tramways being extended beyond the outer edge of the wheels of such carriages up to 16 1/2 inches on each side, and to suggest that the Commissioner may be requested to make special regulations for the passing of cars in the narrower portions of the smaller streets."

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

The following third report of the Corporation's Committee regarding the tramway extensions in the City was next considered :—

"The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5324, dated the 8th February 1906, to report on certain Tramway Extensions, beg to report as follows with references to the various Corporation resolutions which have referred to the Committee the matters undermentioned :—(1) Proposed reconstruction of the Tramway Track between Wellington Fountain and Bori Bunder Junction, via Apollo Street and Mint Road including a proposal for diverting the tram-lines from Bank Street and Elphinstone Circle to Custom House Road. (2) Contribution offered by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company towards the cost of the acquisition of the set-back on a property at the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and Abdul Rahman Street. (2.) In regard to the first named proposal the Committee fully concur with the Commission that the reconstruction of the Track as also the diversion of the Tram-lines from Bank Street and Elphinstone Circle to Custom House Road are unobjectionable, and recommend the Corporation to sanction them subject to the conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter No. 24,229, dated the 29th October 1906. (3). As regards the second proposal the Committee find that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld. have suggested the following two alternative ways in either of which they are willing to contribute towards the cost of the acquisition of the set-back. (1) Payment of a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 subject to the condition that in the event of the Municipality hereafter exercising its option of buying the Tramways under the terms of the concession of the Company, dated 7th August 1905, this payment of Rs. 10,000 shall be then added to the amount of the purchase money payable by the Corporation for the acquisition of the Tramway undertaking.

(2) Annual payment of Rs. 400 (*i. e.* interest on Rs. 10,000 at 4 per cent. per annum) for such period as the Tramways remain in the possession of the Company. The Committee are of opinion that the first alternative is preferable and recommend its acceptance by the Corporation.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia's minutes on the report ran as under :—"I agree with the Committee with regard to its recommendation made in para. 2 hereof but I dissent with regard to that made in para. 3 hereof. I learn that the Municipality has paid Rs. 47,000, or thereabouts, for the cost of the acquisition of the set-back, to the owner of the house at the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and Abdul Rahman Street, and not "Shaikh Memon Street" as incorrectly stated" in this report and in the Commissioner's letter No. 5,824, dated the 13th December 1906. The whole set-back is, I submit, for the benfit of the working of the tramway at that junction and as such the Tramway Company should pay wholly for it. It is most unjust and unfair to allow the Tramway Company to reap the benefit from the set-back at the cost of the general rate-payer. Under their agreement the Tramway Company are bound to keep a definite clear space on either side of the

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW EGERTON ..... WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD. ...

The only manufacturers of Pure Wool Goods in the Punjab.

NOTE

The Address

DHARIWAL ..... PUNJAB. .....

(36 Miles North East of Amritsar)

The only address for " Dhariwal Pure Wool Materials " !

Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, AND SPORTING PICTURES

SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

Price Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 Framed.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

BEYNON & CO.
FOR
The most recently introduced
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, etc.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"OTANGO,"
A protection against Mosquitoes and bites of all insects.
Per bottle Re. 1-0
BEYNON & CO.
55, ESPLANADE
BRANCH :—
81, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS of Improved Styles

STOVE DEPOT.

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

STOP!!!
CONSIDER THIS!!!
THEN PROVE IT!!!
WHY BE BOTHERED
With Bad Work
WHEN YOU CAN GET
High Class Portraitures
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
Cabinet Platinotype.....Rs. 25 per doz.
Silver ..... Rs. 16 per doz.
OTHER SIZES ON APPLICATION.
OURS IS THE COOLEST STUDIO IN BOMBAY.
Amateurs will receive our best attention in developing, printing, enlarging, etc.
PHOTAGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,
WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,
32, HORNBY ROAD.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World,
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in time.
SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CHOICE
OF A
PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S ROSE & CO.,

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS :
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
AT SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.
The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

PUNKAH COOLY
DOOMED.
THE JOST FAN, Model 1907, worked by a small oil lamp, has come to stay ; nearly 2,000 already sold because they are simple, reliable, portable, durable, and only costs ONE ANNA to work for 24 hours.
List of references and particulars post free on application to
C. JOST & CO.,
Standard Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION PETITION AND THE CORPORATION.

THE Justices' Election Petition has been disposed of precisely in the manner we anticipated, though Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, gave it a most patient and painstaking hearing and shewed no partiality towards one side or the other. Neither can complain of the manner in which he conducted the inquiry, or that he did not allow them the utmost possible latitude. Indeed, we cannot believe that either side can say they were not treated with the utmost generosity, however much one side may wish the finding had been the other way. "On a review of the evidence in this case," says Mr. Kemp in the course of his lengthy judgment, "it appears to me that the petitioners' case entirely failed to make out a case for setting aside the election. None of the petitioners themselves have gone into the witness-box and the allegations contained in the particulars have not been substantiated by the evidence, with the result that the petitioners have had to fall back on a general argument that the mere presence of Government officials voting and canvassing, *prima facie* is evidence of the exercise of undue influence in their subordinates voting with them—a statement of law with which I cannot agree. It is not, to my mind, proved that in a single instance the freedom of voting of any subordinate was interfered with. The particulars themselves are unsatisfactory as not containing sufficiently specific allegations, but I consider it unnecessary to comment further upon them. I was impressed with the way in which Mr. Harrison gave his evidence. He openly admitted the objects of his combination and the way in which he worked it and I do not think he is shown to have done anything more than canvass in a perfectly and legal manner by means of a very efficient system of organisation and to this the success of the movement is no doubt due." Mr. Kemp deals specifically with the allegation that "high officials" used their influence, specifically mentioning the case of Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Mr. DuBoulay. "It appears" he says on this "to be an attempt to connect Government with the movement but the statement is so unsupported by evidence and, withal, so utterly reckless that it may be passed on without comment." By onlookers, who "see most of the game," it was never supposed that the petition could end in anything but smoke, though it cannot but be said that the smoke, like that of the mill-districts, will hang in black clouds over the City for a long time to come. It becomes the duty, therefore, of Councillors and their friends—whatever party they may claim to belong to—to strive to disperse those black clouds, to remember that it was not to indulge in personal or party strife that they were elected, but to study the interests of the rate-payers and to administer the affairs of the Municipality in such manner as shall be most conducive to the well-being of the City There is much to be done beyond squabbling over precedence and points of order : much more than offering systematic opposition to whatsoever is brought forward by the other side. And, if party feeling is to be maintained in the Council Chamber, the rate-payers and property-owners and other constituencies, who returned representatives to the new Corporation, will have just cause for complaint.

As it has been admitted that the organization in favour of certain candidates had for its main object the breaking down of the domination of one influential Councillor, it is vain to hope, for some time, at all events,—human nature being what it is—that we shall not have to put up with little passages at arms. Regrettable to some extent though they may be if indulged in too far, we cannot say that an occasional breeze is not wholesome. But we again warn the Councillors that they are returned for the purpose of securing public health and convenience and supervising the work of the Municipal executive, and if they act honestly and conscientiously they will find they will have enough to do and that there is more satisfaction in duty well discharged than in the defeat of an opponent over some petty difference. The manner in which the Corporation has discharged its duty in the past has not been wholly creditable. It has left undone the things it ought to have done, and done the things it ought not to have done. It has spent hours in useless speech-making and has done remarkably little work. It has made small progress in sanitation, in the provision of an efficient water-supply, and it has not kept pace with other cities in the matter of street-lighting. Its roads are far from being in a satisfactory condition and, had it not been for the Improvement Trust, the probability is we should have found ourselves precisely as we were fifteen years ago. Calcutta and Madras, even Allahabad and Lahore, take the lead of us in many points where the Bombay Corporation has had advantages over them. Our Municipal record is neither satisfactory nor creditable, and the new Corporation has an enormous task before it which we trust it will fully appreciate and attack in a business-like manner. Members must not only attend meetings and make speeches : they must work and bear in mind that Committee work and Committee rooms are the most important part of the Municipal machine. In accepting office they have undertaken greater responsibilities than many of them seem to realise : the last thing they were returned for being to indulge in rhetoric and self-glorification.

If the result of the recent strife be to impress upon the Councillors a due sense of the serious nature of their duties the City can have no cause to regret it ; nor if a further result be the amendment of the Municipal Act. It is, by some, held that the number of Councillors is too great to ensure wisdom or even good work. We cannot hold out any hope that the Act will be amended in this particular. But we may safely look forward to some improvement in the manner in which elections are conducted. We may—as we ought—be provided with electoral machinery similar to that prevailing in England, whereby the Returning Officer will furnish each elector with an official voting paper and will secure for him freedom from interference, even by his friends, in the process of filling up and tendering his voting paper. Some such system has long been a crying want. That which prevails at present is primitive and open to many objections. It ought not to be possible for the agent of any candidate to approach a table when the filling-in of papers is going on ; much less ought it to be possible for members of the outside public to be present in a polling booth to influence or direct an elector how to vote. The system in use at the University elections is better than that ; but still leaves much to be desired. The method of voting cannot be satisfactory unless it resembles that adopted in Parliamentary and Municipal elections in England, whereby an inviolable secrecy and the utmost independence is secured, and by which even a man who has been cajoled and threatened beforehand may go to the booth and tender his vote according to his conscience, without risk of incurring the displeasure of his friends and associates or the resentment of those in authority over him. By no other means can public feeling be thoroughly and satisfactorily tested ; and the Corporation and the people of Bombay ought not to be content with anything short of this. If, as we say, the Municipal Act be amended—even to this extent—we shall, in the near future, have no cause to regret recent incidents ; yet the sooner they are blotted out of memory the better for all concerned.

DEMOCRACY IN FINLAND. OFTEN small nations in having few outside interests are pioneers in constitutional and political experiments, and Finland is an excellent example of this. A little less than eighteen months ago her statesmen were called upon to frame afresh the whole political machinery of the country. The opportunity was a great one, and it was seized with energy and courage. All her liberties, of course, are still dependent upon the nod of the autocrat at St. Petersburg, but in all other respects Finland is now the most democratic country in Europe. The first elections under the new system took place in March, but the final results have only just come to hand. Previously the great proportion of the population had been without the franchise ; now not only all property qualifications, but even disabilities of sex have been removed. In addition to this a proportional system of voting has been introduced under which the fewest possible number of votes will be wasted. The step was immense, and there were not a few who awaited the outcome with trepidation. The issues before the country were two—the racial and the social. The Swedish-speaking population is outnumbered by the Finnish-speaking by nine to one, and could therefore have no hopes of anything approaching to a majority in the Diet. But it possesses the advantages of concentration within definite districts and of containing a large proportion of the educated and wealthy classes, and it was therefore able to secure 24 out of a total of 200. The old Finnish party hoped to sweep the country and use its majority for racial purposes, but, fortunately for the Swedes, social questions absorbed the attention of nearly all these classes which had previously been disfranchised and the Social Democrats headed the poll, a result which is not so surprising in view of the unrest which has been growing in recent years. But if some are surprised, still more are frightened. The Social Democrats have a habit of speaking of all not belonging to their party as "the robbers," and they have not scrupled during the electoral campaign to throw out promises of old-age pensions at fifty in the most lavish way. Furthermore, most of their representatives are lacking in political experience, and are likely, at first, to commit a few Parliamentary solecisms. The fears of the timid, however, have little foundation. The class bitterness, for which there is not nearly so much reason in Finland as there is, for example, in England, since Finland contains an extremely small number of idle rich, is the result of the political impotence and speechlessness in which the proletariate found themselves under the old Constitution.

In the new Diet the workman will be able to voice his grievances for the first time in public. Had the Social Democrats been excluded from the Diet or represented there in very small numbers there would very likely have been disturbances in the country, Now they form the largest Parliamentary party, so that they will be forced to take the initiative and cannot rest content with abuse of the Government. They are untried but the majority of them are sincere and evidently willing to learn. The only danger in their strength for Finland seems to lie in the fact that they are as a party solid with the Social Democrats in Russia, and in that capacity might force the Diet into taking some unwise step with regard to Russian internal affairs. It may be hoped, however, that they have more sense than that. There are two other parties, the Young Finns with twenty-five seats and the Agrarian party with eleven seats and these may be relied on to vote for the Swedish party. In fact, these three parties, with their sixty members, will form, to all intents and purposes, a Liberal group pledged to preserve the Constitution by passive resistance from all aggressions on the Russian side and taking a central position between the Socialists on the Left and the ultra-Conservatives and even reactionary Old Finns on the Right. The attitude of these three groups with regard to Russia has already been hinted at. The Social Democrats are Socialists first and Finlanders afterwards ; they are heart and soul with the Revolutionaries in Russia. The three centre parties are more or less in sympathy with the Constitutional Democrats of the Dums, and were, indeed, formerly known under the common name of Constitutionalists. The Old Finns at the time of Bobrikoff showed themselves extremely complaisant towards the Russian aggressor. Being a language party, they of course number people of very different shades of political opinion, but it cannot be doubted that a return of the Old Finns to power would have given a tremendous handle to the scheming reactionaries in Russia in their designs against Finland's liberty.

THE LACK OF CURATES. CONSIDERABLE attention is being drawn in England at the present time to the scarcity of suitable men who are willing to become clergymen and, since almost every clergyman passes through a probationary period as a curate before he is offered a living, it follows that the scarcity is not so much among vicars as among their juniors. The famine, if it may so be termed, is not quite as bad as it was three or four years ago, but it is bad enough. The reasons are various and obvious. A vast number of openings in life await the young men of the upper and middle classes when they leave school and college, besides the "learned professions." The vast extension of the Empire and the equally vast expansion of engineering enterprise will help to account for this. But, more than all else, we have to remember the tremendous unsettlement of religious thought which has marked the last half-century. No serious-minded student (and it is from such men that the ministry must be recruited) can leave the University without having passed through a crisis of unsettlement, and the abler his mind the more serious will it be. There is another excellent reason why there is a difficulty in obtaining men, that is to say, good men. Some years ago the first fruits of improved education amongst the lower classes were seen in the number of men who had worked up, by scholarships and other means, to the time when the method of raising a living had to be found, and often the Church was chosen because of its social advantages. Some of these men have done well, others, the majority, have done by no means well, and attention has been turned to the old recruiting ground, the middle classes, the man who has been a Public School boy before he went to a University. But now opportunities in life are so much greater that the low pay which is given to the average clergyman has failed to attract men who otherwise might have entered the Church. As a result stipends have risen, but they still fall far short of what is necessary. It is the common opinion of clergymen that Disestablishment will do something to remedy matters. Whether it will remains to be seen, but it is certain that to-day the Church finds it extremely difficult to attract either the Public School man or the man who having raised himself in life and looks for some adequate return for his labour.

THE OIL-SEEDS OF INDIA. DR. LEATHER, the Imperial Agricultural Chemist, has added to the series of memoirs of the Department of Agriculture a monograph on the oil-seeds of India. It contains a host of details concerning seeds received from all parts of India at Pusa and the results of examination as to their value, both in oil production and general composition. Oil-seeds play a great part in India's agricultural wealth. In 1905-6 the value of such exports, chiefly rapeseed, linseed and mustard amounted to over ten and a half crores of rupees, which is 6.7 per cent of the entire exports of Indian produce. It may also be noticed that this crop, owing to unfavourable weather, was smaller by nearly four crores than in the preceding year and very considerably less than the value of the exports in 1901-2 when the total value exported was sixteen and three-quarter crores, exceeding the value of any other agricultural staple. As regards the important subject concerning certain oil-seeds which have been shown to be richer in oil in one Province than another, Dr. Leather found that in most cases the result of the experiments indicated that the newly imported seed had suffered deterioration. He does not consider these experiments as conclusive, however, and he hopes to obtain more precise data on this subject in the future. It would certainly be a very great advantage if it could be demonstrated that oil-seeds imported into a Province possessing only poor qualities of that seed became rapidly acclimatised and regained their former richness, or if means could be found for increasing the amount of oil where the evidence indicates poverty of the seed.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Persia*, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia* left Hongkong on May 4th.

THE VIth chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's s.s. *Ischea*, which left Bombay on the 17th April, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th May.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE, who had been addressing meetings in the disturbed districts of Bengal, returned to Calcutta on Friday last.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Muke Maru* sailed from Hongkong for Singapore on 4th instant : s.s. *Totomi Maru* left Singapore for Colombo on the 4th inst.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th April 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 44,356 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 35,050 in the earnings.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Africa* left Trieste for Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 21st instant. The same Company's s.s. *Koerber*, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant; and the s.s. *Gisela* left Calcutta for Trieste on the 5th instant.

UP to the 5th April 121 Indian branches had sent in Resolutions welcoming Mrs. Besant's nomination to the Presidentship of the Theosophical Society. From abroad, warm letters of support have come from the General Secretaries of the Sections in Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, New Zealand and Australasia.

AT the meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council held in Colombo on the 1st instant, H. E. the Governor formally announced the approaching termination of his period of administration. At a later period, he said :—"I propose to lay before you a general review of the events of the past three and a half years, and I need only now acknowledge the unvarying confidence and courtesy with which you, gentlemen, have always supported the proposals I have laid before you. I hope at a later date to review the proceedings of the last three and half years more fully."

AFTER a year's deliberation, the Thuringian Government have sanctioned the plea of the Senate of Jena University to admit women to matriculation on the same conditions as those in vogue for men. In future, therefore, women with the necessary qualifications may follow the ordinary course of study at the Jena University for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, Medicine, and Philosophy. Hitherto, as is the case in Prussian Universities, women had been admitted to Jena only as "auditors" at the Philosophical Faculty, Baden and Bavaria being the only German States which placed women on an equal footing with men.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Daily Graphic* :—"Lord Curzon, in his appeal for a national memorial to Lord Clive, either in India or in London, has fallen into a curious error in regard to the statue of the famous administrator which was originally erected in the Old East India House in Leadenhall Street. The late Viceroy declares that this memorial is not in the India Office, and that what has become of it he does not know. As a matter of fact, it occupies a commanding position in one of the corridors on the first floor, while there is another statue of Clive on the first floor of the famous courtyard. In the same department there are also Penny's portrait of Lord Clive receiving from the Nawab of Bengal the grant to the Clive Fund, Bartolozzi's engraving of Clive—presented by the Earl of Powis—and the painting, the gift of the first Earl of that name, representing the Great Mogul conveying to Lord Clive the grant of the Diwani."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Proposed Australian Exhibition.

COMING CRICKETERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MELBOURNE, APRIL 20.

THE Imperial Conference now in session seems likely to leave its imprint upon the page of political history. From the outset its discussions have been marked, on the part of the colonial Premiers at least, by a deep sense of inter-Imperial reponsibility. The insistence with which Mr. Deakin pressed home his suggestion for the establishment of a permanent Council of the Conference—a suggestion which in its more essential points was adopted—was doubtless the result of profound conviction forced upon him by the recent trend of diplomatic affairs affecting the colonies. It is hardly too much to say that the present loose system of independent States, all the after-dinner eloquence poured forth in eulogy of its freedom notwithstanding, has come to the verge of breaking down. A score of examples of its defectiveness might be called to mind.

The result of these and similar happenings has been to set many people *thinking Imperially*. It was all very well in the days when colonial development was on a small scale, and the dependencies of the Crown were little more than "plantations," using the old official signification, to have government by the "man Rogers" at Downing-street. Even then this entrusting of questions vitally affecting self-governing colonies to a clerk in the Colonial Office was fruitful of much bitterness, dissension, and dissatisfaction. And while Downing-street meddles little now with the strictly domestic concerns of the colonies, a new, set of difficulties has arisen. For the Colonial Office and the British Government seem as little competent to direct the foreign relations of the great daughter States as they were formerly to control by check their domestic politics. This is not because of any inherent stupidity in the Governments or individual Ministers. It is rather in the very nature of things that people living thousands of miles away from the scene of action and only remotely interested in it should fail in a diplomatic encounter with Powers which make a point, as the French did in the drafting of the New Hebrides Convention, of having an expert engaged in the counsels, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the local conditions. The unsatisfactoriness of this state of things is beginning to be admitted on all sides, and various schemes have been propounded for remedying it. That which Mr. Deakin has been espousing is a compromise between the proposals respectively put forward by Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent jurist, and Mr. Richard Jebb, a well-known writer, not to be confounded with his namesake, the late Sir Richard Jebb, on Imperial questions. In effect, Sir Frederick Pollock's scheme was to appoint an Imperial Advisory Council, much on the lines of the Imperial Defence Committee, with the Prime Minister of Great Britian at its head, and representatives of the self-governing colonies as members. The Council was to have a permanent staff, and under it also a permanent Imperial Commission, the object of both being, in differing capacities, to act as the eyes and ears of the Imperial Government in all matters, diplomatic, commercial, and the like, affecting the Empire as a whole, distinguishing it from Great Britian in particular. The Council was to have neither executive nor legislative powers, but was to be purely advisory, and its work strictly confidential. In opposition to this, or variation from it, Mr. Richard Jebb suggested that the machinery of the present Imperial Conference be used to effect a closer organisation between the units of the Empire. Borrowed at his idea, like that of Mr. Reeves undoubtedly is, from the scheme of Sir Frederick Pollock, it approximates more closely to the proposal which has just been under discussion. This in effect was that there should be a permanent Council or Conference, to be presided over by the British Prime Minister, and to have a permanent secretariat through which the principal communications of Governments of autonomous colonies should be made with the British Government or each other. The Colonial Office, it was proposed, should be left to communicate ordinary administrative matters, and to control, as hitherto, the Crown colonies. An approximation to this scheme, although some important features are omitted, has now been carried in a resolution submitted to the Conference by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is perhaps natural that Lord Elgin should have, at the outset, strenuously opposed the diminution of the powers of the Colonial Office, but he seems, so far as the cabled accounts would indicate, to have evinced a certain insularity of view that is not in keeping with the traditions Mr. Chamberlain created in connection with the post the Liberal peer now occupies. There are, no doubt, grave difficulties in the proposal itself. That of distance, foreseen by Burke, in discussing Imperial Federation when only the Atlantic had to be crossed by delegates, is still the chief and most powerful. How in a time of serious emergency, are the Premiers to be suddenly called together ? A channel of communication is one thing, and Imperial determination of a question affecting the whole Empire, as distinct from a purely insular decision, is another. The latter seems to be the great aim of all schemes of Imperial organisation, viz., to make it possible that say, in a case of war, the whole Empire may go into it or refrain from it by the separate determination of each of its States in a constitutional manner. That is to say, for a war like that with the Boers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be responsible if he assented to it, to the people of Canada. Mr Deakin to the Australian community, and so on. This is, perhaps, the only way to bring about organised and responsible action while preserving individual autonomy. But the people of these States, as well as of other colonies, must remember that if they commit themselves to such a scheme they shoulder the responsibilities of Empire immediately they assume some of its privileges. Under the old system they were more or less in tutelage, it is true, but like children in household government, they in Imperial affairs undertook no burdens. A Council or permanent Conference such as it was proposed to establish—it will be seen that the suggestion of Mr. Deakin largely to eliminate the Colonial Office as the official channel of communication between the Imperial and colonial governments was not adopted in Lord Elgin's resolution—would have fallen far short of Imperial Federation. Yet it might have proved, as indeed may the body that is now to be created, a stepping-stone to higher things.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

It cannot but be admitted that there is something fascinating about the proposal to hold a great Commonwealth Exhibition in Sydney in 1910, which shall bring to Australia representatives of the people and wealth and products of the rest of the world. If there were no question of profit and loss involved the other objections might be easily overcome. When one thinks of what a great Exhibition in these days means, how it advertises throughout the world the country in which it is held, and how it pours new streams of vivifying energy into the country itself from outside, stimulating thought and invention and the desire to do better and go further, it becomes obvious enough that these mammoth shows have within them an unmistakable power for good. No doubt it is equally true that if they are to be made worth while they must entail an enormous outlay, and it seems to be fairly generally admitted that at this distance from the great world-centres one cannot hope to recoup that cost, and much less make a profit on the undertaking. It is the fashion even of great Exhibitions to show a difference on the wrong side of the ledger. In some well-known cases this difference has reached very bloated figures indeed, even when the Exhibitions have been held in the midst of scores of millions of population and within a week's voyage of other populous continents. We in Australia have none of these advantages. If the whole Commonwealth population visited Sydney in 1910, which is of course impossible, there would only be a little over five millions of people to draw upon. What is this to the multitude who passed the turnstiles at the Paris and St. Louis Exhibitions ? It is true that we may hope to attract a large number of visitors from other parts of the world, but where the distance is measured by so many thousands of miles and the time by weeks we cannot expect to make a "popular" overseas attraction of our Exhibition. In point of fact it should not be difficult to make a very satisfactory rough guess at the total probable attendance and even at the cost.

But there is the other side to the question. Granted that we will have to pay for our Exhibition, would it be worth the price ? It does not follow that because we have to pay for something, that thing is necessarily profitless. We have the Exhibition of 1879 to guide us. We paid a substantial price for that, but no one with an adequate knowledge of the facts will fail to admit that it brought enormous benefit in its train also. In an important sense it marks the dividing line between the old colonial days and the modern era in Australia. The standard of public taste and general comfort was perceptibly raised, we were enabled to glance over the old parochial barriers into the world outside, and only those who realise the dulness and narrowness of intellectual outlook thirty years ago can value rightly the impetus, however slight, which the public mind of New South Wales received from the shock of that modified form of contact with the world outside. The benefits arising in this way are not measurable in figures or even to be put down in cold type. Nor can a conception of them be forced in by any kind of surgical operation on the minds of those whose intellectual interests and personal range of experience are bounded by Botany Bay Heads. But to those who do know, it requires no argument to prove that even an Exhibition conducted in 1910 at a loss may still prove of enormous compensating profit to the people and to the development of their wider interests. We are in danger of becoming too parochialised in Australia. We are not only shutting ourselves up within the circle of our own horizon, but openly priding ourselves on our desire and ability to do this famous thing. What *goes on beyond our borders is too far away to concern us.* The gravest political developments, the most remarkable movements of the time are of comparatively small importance beside the troubles of Timbriebungie or the proceeding of the Water and Sewerage Board. This wants correcting, and if an Exhibition will help to do it we need not grumble at the price.

BLUEJACKETS FOR ENGLAND.

The R.M.S. "Omrah" on her present trip home is in a manner a sort of naval transport. To begin with, there are the time-expired officers and men of H. M. S. "Penguin," lately the survey ship on the Australian Station. These number 160 blue jackets, besides officers and petty officers. In addition, there are 40 bluejackets, recruited from the Commonwealth and New Zealand, who are going home for special training. The officers of the "Penguin," who also are in charge of all naval details on board, are Captain G. H. Simpson Lieutenants Constable, Brickender, and Macpherson, and Paymaster Fowler and Surgeon Hughes. To come first to the colonial bluejackets, two of them, Madden and Wade belong to Western Australia. This detachment were allowed on shore yesterday to see friends, who gathered in force to meet them when the "Omrah" arrived. They will remain two years in home waters. Six months will be spent in schools attached to the various depots, where they will attend classes in signalling, torpedo work, gunnery, navigation and seamanship. Afterwards they will be drafted into battleships of the home squadron, or to be more definite, the Channel Squadron, where 18 months will be spent. They will then return to Australian waters, and rejoin vessels on the station as skilled ratings. The forty men have been chosen out of 126 volunteers for their good conduct and proficiency in duty. As a warrant officer of H.M.S. "Penguin" stated on the "Omrah" yesterday, "I don't know their names for they don't belong to our ship's company, but they are good stuff, and I want none better." The men had a great send-off at Sydney. They were reviewed by Lord Northcote, the Governor-General ; Admiral Fawkes, the Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station ; Sir H. Rawson, the State Governor ; and Sir John Forrest, Acting-Prime Minister. Admiral Fawkes said that the men would return to become petty officers and instructors in the Australian Squadron.

Lord Northcote, in speaking to the recruits, said he was sure they would worthily uphold the honour not of Australia alone, but of the Empire, and prove a credit to the white ensign, that symbol of the naval power of the Empire under which they served.

As to the men from the "Penguin," they also, with the recruits will leave the "Omrah" at Plymouth, and be drafted to different military depots. During the voyage all naval men will be under naval discipline and physical drill will take place at stated hours. The "Penguin," which arrived at Sydney in 1892, came from the China Station, and was recommissioned on March 25, 1905. She has now been dismantled, and her place is being taken by H.M.S. "Fantome," now on her way from home.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS AND AUSTRALIA.

The intimation that the M. C. C. has agreed to send a team to Australia subject to certain financial condition has been expected for some time and has arrived at last. It will be remembered that while the leading Australian bodies concerned in the management of cricket were at variance last year invitations to send a team to Australia were sent to the Marylebone club by the Melbourne Cricket Club and by the Board of control as it was then imperfectly constituted. The English club, however, declined to accept an invitation from any body which did not represent all the leading Australian interests. At a later date, when a greater degree of unity had been established, the invitation of the board of control was renewed, but the Marylebone club authorities replied that the matter had been too long deferred to admit of satisfactory arrangements being completed in the time available. The board of control, as now constituted, represents the leading State associations and the Melbourne Cricket Club, and the satisfactory outcome is the action of the Marylebone club above referred to. Some further negotiation in regard to details of the required guarantee are of course necessary before matters can reach finality, but no difficulty is anticipated in that respect, and a final announcement may be expected in the course of a few days.

Provided the proposals of the Marylebone club meet with the approval of the board of control there is not the slightest reason for anticipating any difficulty about the club being indemnified against financial loss. The various associations represented on the board of control are not actually strong in a financial sense, but the mere fact of the Melbourne Cricket Club being now connected with the body is a sufficient guarantee that the required indemnity against loss would be forthcoming, especially as the Marylebone club may be depended upon to send a team thoroughly representative of the strength of England. P. G. Jackson who captained England against Australia in all the test matches played in England in 1905, has never visited Australia, and his presence in the team would be an immense draw.

It is not surprising that the Marylebone club desires to be guaranteed against financial loss, as the club lost about £1,200 through the visit of P. F. Warner's team to Australia in the season 1903-1904. That unsatisfactory result, however, was distinctly due to causes which need not recur. For example, Warner's team contained only three amateurs and eleven professionals, and as the latter were understood to receive in addition to travelling and hotel expenses a fee of £300 each and certain additional allowances, the team was an exceptionally expensive one. That the next team will probably contain a greater number of amateurs is suggested by the fact that in England last season no fewer than twelve amateur batsmen averaged above 40 runs per innings each in first class matches. It is also beyond doubt that the expenses of Warner's team were made unnecessarily heavy through lack of managerial experience. Mr. J. A. Murdoch, assistant secretary of the Marylebone club, who came as manager, had not been to Australia before, and in consequence he probably fell into a few costly mistakes. For instance, in each of the various Australian capitals the eleven professionals were invariably put up at the most fashionable and expensive hotel, which in the course of a tour extending over five months must have added considerably to the cost of the undertaking, while the English professionals would doubtless have been quite as contented to have enjoyed the experience of previous teams.

As it is almost certain that another Australian team will visit England at the close of the next Australian season, the presence of an English eleven in Australia next summer will be specially welcome as affording the Australian selectors opportunities of seeing the leading players pitted against the strength of England before being chosen for the trip to the old country.

A.

[* By wire to Perth].

PERSIA'S BREAK FOR FREEDOM.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SHAH.

Parliament and National Rights.

NEW PREMIER AND THE PEOPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that Amin-es-Sultan, the new Premier and Minister of the Interior, assured the Persian Parliament that it was the Shah's intention to act constitutionally and to work hand in hand with the Parliament.

The Vice-President of the Parliament declared that if the Shah's promises were not fulfilled, the people would take measures to protect the interests of the country.

NEW SWEDISH STEAMSHIP LINE.

More Competition in the Far East.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Swedish East Asiatic Company, with a Capital of £337,000, subsidised by Government has been formed to run a steamer service to the Far East, and subsequently to pursue commercial and industrial undertakings.

The Company will act in conjunction with the Danish East Asiatic Company.

EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST.

Treaties Negotiating.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Paris *Matin* states that the French and Japanese Governments are negotiating an agreement guaranteeing the inviolability of their respective possessions in the Far East.

The agreement will be a corollary to the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

A similar agreement between the Russian and Japanese Governments is in course of negotiation.

THE MARRAKESH MURDER.

Populace Defiant.

MURDERERS RELEASED.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The populace of Marrakesh, where Dr. Mauchamp was murdered in March last, have proclaimed Muley Hafid as Sultan.

They released the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp and re-instated the ex-governor.

LATER.

Muley-Hafid who was mentioned as having been proclaimed Sultan is the Sultan's brother.

JAMESTON EXHIBITION.

Naval Competition.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Battenburg cup, offered for competition between the navies of the world, at the Jamestown Exhibition, has been won by the crew of H. M. S. Argyll.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Converts to Preference.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Unionist Freefooders and ex-Members of Parliament Mr. Yerburgh and Mr. Hayes Fisher write to the *Times* saying that the Colonial Conference and Mr. Asquith's Budget have converted them and other Unionists to the Preference theory.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Hearty Welcome Awaiting.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The battleships *Hindustan* and *Britannia* have arrived at Dover to await the arrival of Prince Fushimi.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The *Times*, the *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph* publish leading articles warmly welcoming Prince Fushimi and say that his visit will further consolidate a fruitful alliance.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND INDIA.

Commends its Beauties to Artists.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Speaking at the Royal Academy Banquet on Saturday, the Prince of Wales referred to his visit to India and said that all the anticipations he and the Princess had formed of that marvellous country had been more than realised. He suggested that artists should visit India which everywhere appeals to one's artistic feelings and sympathies and affords the painter ample scope. He paid a tribute to the services rendered by Lord Curzon in preserving architectural treasures.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Fisheries Convention Concluded.

LONDON, MAY 5.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Protocol of the Russo-Japanese Fisheries Convention has been signed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Persia* with the English Mails of 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Confidence in Lord Minto.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

Sir H. Cotton, in an interview on the subject of the troubles in India, said that he had the greatest confidence in Lord Minto who was a level-headed man and had hitherto acted with wisdom.

LORD CROMER.

Starts for London.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Lord Cromer has started for London.

The *Times*, in commenting on Lord Cromer's speech, says that the Khedive may do much by personal action in the domain of educational and moral reform in the manner Lord Cromer has suggested. He can thus play an honourable part in the regeneration of his country, but whether he adopts this course or not the regeneration will go on and it depends on the pillars of British occupation and on the responsibility of the British Government for its main principles and administration.

THE GAEKWAR IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 6.

The Gaekwar only left Bangalore last night for Maddur and Sivasamudram, indisposition preventing him from even leaving Bangalore on Saturday.

His Highness drove out yesterday evening and appeared to have quite recovered.

LATER.

Later information is that the Gaekwar of Baroda did not leave Sivasamudram on Saturday night, he was indisposed and did not leave the palace till Sunday afternoon, when he drove round the station, Her Highness the Maharani accompanying him to the Lal Bagh to hear the Band of the 77th Moplah rifles play. Yesterday evening the Gaekwar, accompanied by the Maharani went by ordinary train to Maddur and stayed there the night, leaving by motor car for Sivasamudram this morning, where he inspects the Cauvery Electric Power Works, returning to Bangalore this evening.

To-morrow morning His Highness goes to the Kolar Gold Fields and stays there the day inspecting the mines. Next day the Gaekwar pays a visit to the Betamangala Water Works, returns to Kolar another day and leaves for Ootacamund on Wednesday.

FACTION FIGHT IN LUCKNOW.

End of the Shiah-Sunni Disturbances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

The disturbances between the Sunnis and the Shiahs in Lucknow are now practically at an end. Orders have been passed by the City Magistrate in the case in which thirteen Mahomedans were charged with assaulting three Moulvis in the Jahsiuki Musjid while offering prayers. Six of the accused were sentenced to five months' imprisonment and fined each Rs. 50 and the remainder acquitted.

An appeal has been filed and the prisoners released on bail.

COMPTROLLER OF MYSORE.

Mr. Upendralal Majumdar Assumes Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGLORE, MAY 6,

Mr. Upendralal Majumdar of the Financial Department of the Government of India, recently appointed Comptroller under the Mysore Government, arrived here on Saturday and has to-day assumed charge of his new office.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Sympathetic Messages from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

At a largely attended meeting of the Catholics in Calcutta last evening, Dr. Hurth, Bishop of Dacca, announced that the Committee of Arrangement had decided to send the following telegram to the Cardinal Secretary in Rome :—"The Catholics assembled sympathise with the Holy Father on account of the troubles in France."

And to Cardinal Richard in Paris :—"The Catholics assembled sympathise with the French Catholics."

TRANSFER OF THE DACCA-MYMENSINGH LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

It is stated on good authority that negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the Dacca-Mymensingh Line from the Eastern-Bengal State Railway to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

LUCKNOW RECORD WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

Lucknow is experiencing very remarkable weather. Last night, cold weather conditions prevailed. The sky was clear with heavy dew and the temperature low. It was delightful after a very hot day. The thermometer showed 94° in the shade at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 9 o'clock had fallen to 64°. The lowest reading on the grass during the night was 59°.

It is a record weather and people are wondering what it portends.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Scheme for Development.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

An important scheme for the development of Technical and Industrial Education in Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces, has, it is understood, received the necessary sanction, and will shortly be introduced.

JAILOR SERVICE FOR ASSAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

A Jailor Service is about to be organised in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

UNREST IN INDIA.

THE RAWALPINDI RIOT.

Further Details.

OUTBREAK IN AMRITSAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

There was a disturbance by a disaffected mob outside the Post Office at Amritsar on Saturday evening, in the course of which some windows were broken. The rioters appeared to be mainly students. A small body of police was quite able to deal with the situation.

With regard to the recent riot in Rawalpindi, Rai Bahadur Boota Singh, C. I. E., lately gave Rs. 70,000 for the establishment of a Government High School at Rawalpindi. It was an admirably equipped institution worthy of the donor's generosity, and the finest institute of its kind in the province. The rioters wrecked this building last Thursday, entered the ground floor by battering in the doorway, tore down the class and attendance boards and proceeded upstairs where there was a fine laboratory which thus wrecked and then passed on to the Mission buildings and the church adjacent. No definite estimate of the damage to the school has yet been formed, but the amount must be considerable.

Mr. Boota Singh, the well-known merchant of Rawalpindi, wires :—"In reference to the riots which have taken place there, the rabble after damaging the Mission Church attacked the Government High School and did damage to the extent of Rs. 1,500 and then attacked the Saidpuri Post Office and my workshops. In the latter place they damaged a number of conveyances, setting fire to two, and completely wrecked the telephones, ending off by breaking in the main gate and went in. Further damage was prevented by my work-shop staffs turning outward with bamboos and clearing the mob and arresting a few. The mob finally dispersed on my arrival with an escort of the 10th Hussars."

Mr. K. S. Rama Ram, Head Master of the United Presbyterian Mission High School, Rawalpindi, writes, under date May 5 :—"The Correspondent is mistaken in stating that the Mission School was set on fire by the mob in the recent disturbance. It was the local Government School which was seriously damaged though not by fire. No attack was made on the Mission School. The Church and the Y. M. C. A. Reading Rooms were no doubt injured to a great extent. There was a strong anti-Christian feeling and some poor Native Christians were molested. Everything is quiet now."

DISQUIET IN THE NEW PROVINCE.

Dissemination of Objectionable Notices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

A Mymensingh telegram, dated yesterday, says that news of a mob attack at Bokshiganj has been received but no details.

And a Dacca telegram says that a rising is apprehended there.

The native papers say that notices have been posted at several stations in Eastern Bengal containing obscene and objectionable attacks on Hindu women, some of the notices exhorting Mussulmans to forcibly marry Hindu women by *nika*, which is the form of marriage with a second wife, and put down Swadeshi, and alleging that the Nawab of Dacca and the Government are in their favour.

The Mahomedans repudiate these notices and say that they are the fabrications of the Hindus themselves.

THE MUTILATED IDOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The image of Kali which was mutilated by a Mahomedan mob at Jamalpur was a clay one of the kind that is carried in procession and then thrown into the river. It was located not in a properly constructed and ancient shrine ; but in a small hut of thatch, evidently put up to protect the image from the weather.

UNREST IN INDIA AND EUROPEANS.

Protest Against Government's Apathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

At the annual meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Mr. W. Garth, Barrister, referring to the unrest in Eastern Bengal, thought it was essential the Association should remind Government that unrest had reached a stage at which interference was imperatively necessary, as the present state of things was intolerable. The Mahomedans, it may be said, had been goaded into absolute madness by the attacks of the Hindus. What was wanted was a declaration of the policy of the Government of India who should let it be thoroughly understood that they were in earnest and intended dealing with these matters firmly.

Mr. Simmons, Solicitor, also spoke in the same strain. The feeling of the meeting was that a strong representation should be made to Government on the subject.

THE DEPUTATION TO JAMALPUR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The deputation of the four gentlemen, who arranged to go up to Jamalpur on Saturday night to enquire into the recent disturbances, did not go. They received a wire from the scene of the occurrence suggesting that it would be better if they remained in Calcutta.

There are serious rumours that a riot is imminent between Hindus and Mahomedans at Madaripore. Considerable ill-feeling exists between these two classes, owing, it is stated, to the Hindus' boycotting British goods.

RUMOURS OF RIOTS IN CALCUTTA

A Bande Mataram Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

There are still strange rumours of a possible rising in Calcutta. Yesterday a meeting was held in Beadon Square at which the freedom of speech was taken very full advantage of. One speaker described oppression as being greater than it ever had been since the days of the Mogul Conquest. Illiterate Mahomedans, he asserted, had been urged on by officials to insult Hindus. Syamsunder Chakravarti suggested that every father who had sons should set one apart to become a volunteer. This suggestion was dilated on by other speakers. These volunteers, it was recommended, should be sent to "mata" where they would be reared and fed to fit them for their duty which would be to lay down their lives for their country when necessity arose ; they would form an army of innumerable sepoys. They would be prepared to fight for the cause of their country. "Let your motto be 'die for your country.' If a volunteer cracks the head of an oppressor he will die for it but that does not matter much. Your motto should then be 'go and do likewise.' We have been called cowards and fools; but we must show that we are not cowards and fools."

Another Bengali advocated the opening of volunteer clubs in every hamlet where they could hold meetings in secrecy if they wished to. Every father must be prepared to give the life of one of his boys for the cause of his country.

After this some twenty boys imported from East Bengal for the occasion gave a display of exercise and marching while the crowd cheered them with loud "Bande-Mataram." When the demonstration was over a Bengali mounted the platform and warned his hearers to be prepared for an attack by piling their roofs with brickbats, and this was followed by a volley of "Bande Mataram."

EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

Important Letter to Local Governments.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The following important letter has been addressed by Sir Herbert Risley to the Local Governments and Administrations.

In am directed to address you on the subject of the principles to be observed and the line of action to be followed with the object of protecting Higher Education in India from the dangers with which it is threatened by the tendency of both teachers and pupils to associate themselves with political movements and to take a prominent part in organizing and carrying out overt acts of political agitation. This tendency is of comparatively recent growth and the Government of India have hitherto refrained from adopting specific measures to counteract its effects in the belief that the parents, teachers and the more sensible or less impressionable students could not fail to realise that the spirit of lawlessness and resistance to authority, thus engendered among the young, is bound, in the long run, to set back the advance of genuine education and to injure the material prospects of the students, and to subvert the traditional foundations of Indian family life. The Governor-General in Council entertains no doubt that the great majority of the sensible Indian parents, whatever may be their political opinions, regard with the gravest apprehension the imminent danger that education will be interfered with and the efficiency of schools and colleges impaired by the minds of pupils and students being diverted from their proper work and by the relaxation of discipline which must inevitably result from their being allowed to take part in political agitation. The question affects the entire field of Higher Education, but the principles to be applied and the procedure to be adopted will differ according as school boys or college students, schoolmasters or professors of colleges, have to be dealt with. The case of pupils of high schools presents little difficulty. In the interests of the boys themselves, it is clearly undesirable that they should be distracted from their work by attending political meetings or engaging in any form of political agitation. In the event of such misconduct being persisted in and encouraged or permitted by masters or managing authorities, the offending school can, after due warning, be dealt with—

(a) by a Local Government which has the power of withdrawing any grant-in-aid and of withholding the privilege of competing for scholarships and of receiving scholarship holders ; (b) by the University which can withdraw recognition from the school, the effect of which is to prevent it from sending up pupils as candidates for the Matriculation Examination.

Action under the first head can be taken by the Local Government of its own motion, without reference to the University. Should this measure prove inadequate and should it be thought necessary to have recourse to the more severe punishment of withdrawal of recognition or threat thereof, the facts of the case should be reported to the University which alone is legally competent to inflict the requisite penalty. In such cases I am to request that the following practice of the Government of India in conducting their own correspondence with the University may be followed. The communication may be addressed to the Registrar through the Rector of the Calcutta University.

The case of students of affiliated colleges stands on a somewhat different footing. They are no longer schoolboys but undergraduates, and a certain proportion of them are Bachelors of Arts, who may reasonably claim some wider liberty of action than is permitted to schoolboys. In regard to them therefore, the Government of India are not prepared to lay down, as a general rule, that mere attendance at political meetings as distinguished from taking an active part in their proceedings, would necessarily call for adoption of disciplinary measures against the college, although, however, they admit that the degree of discipline which is essential for a schoolboy may be inappropriate and even undesirable in the case of a student. Still they must insist upon the principle that colleges exist for the purpose of education, and they cannot regard with indifference, the conversion of such institutions into centres for dissemination of political doctrines of whatever character. If, therefore, certain students of an affiliated college were to attend political meetings, and there so conduct themselves as to bring undesirable notoriety upon their college, or to engage in political agitation in such a way as to interfere with the corporate life and educational work of the place, and still more, if such propagandism assumed the form of picketing and open violence, it is obvious that the Local Government concerned could no longer remain passive, but would be bound in the interest of education to take steps to procure the withdrawal from college—at any rate for a period—of the previlege of affiliation to the University. In such a case, it would probably be desirable, in the first instance, that a formal warning should be addressed to the Principal of the College by the Director of Public Instruction. If that warning were disregarded the facts of the case would be reported by the Local Government, through the Rector to the Syndicate of the Universities Act IV.

The further question arises, how far participation of schoolmasters and of professors of colleges in political movements may be held to call for disciplinary action against the institution in which they are employed. As to this I am to say that the Government of India recognize that in this matter the masters of high English schools should not be treated as being on the same footing as their pupils. Although it is the firm intention of the Governor-General in Council to neglect no means of preventing schools and colleges from being turned into centres of political agitation, he does not wish unduly to circumscribe the liberty of individual teachers. A schoolmaster has a right to his own opinions as much as any one else, but he is subject to very special responsibilities, and it is recognized in every civilized country that these responsibilities limit the extent to which he is entitled to give expression to his individual views. It, therefore, the public utterances of a schoolmaster are of such a character as to endanger the orderly development of the boys under his charge, by introducing into their immature minds doctrines the subject of their respect for authority and calculated to impair their usefulness as citizens and to hinder their advancement in after-life, his proceedings must be held to constitute a dereliction of duty and may properly be visited with disciplinary action. Still more will this be the case if he is found to have personally conducted his pupils to a political meeting or to have deliberately encouraged their attendance at such a meeting for the purpose of educating them in his own political views.

The principle laid down extends also to college professors, but it cannot be applied so fully. A professor is dealing with more advanced and more responsible material than a School master, and it is everywhere recognised that he may claim a large discretion in respect of the expression of opinion, but he also has special obligations. If he abuses his position by diverting the minds of his students to political agitation ; if he encourages them to attend political meetings or personally conducts them to such meetings ; or, if while avoiding open propagandism he adopts a line of action which disturbs and disorganises the life and work of the college at which he is employed and, if the Governing body of the college fail to check such abuse, then it is clearly the duty of the University to interfere in the interests of the educational efficiency, of which it is the constituted guardian. If the University were to refuse to control its affiliated colleges in this respect, it would fail to carry out the educational trust with which the law has invested it, and it would be the duty of the Government to intervene.

PLAGUE IN PESHAWAR.

Spreading into the Districts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

Plague in Peshawar appears to be spreading to the outlying districts, Charsadda and Jamrud being affected. A case is reported in the Khyber Rifles; at the latter place a large concourse of Mahomedans promenade the city nightly, reciting prayers for a speedy deliverance from the epidemic, the uproar of which is audible in cantonments and causes consternation among those who do not understand the origin. Hundreds of people are leaving Peshawar.

BOMBAY'S NEW DOCK.

Quarrying at Elephanta.

A COOLIE ARMY AT WORK.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

At Elephanta there are other things, besides the world-famous caves, which are of interest to the visitor. There are the quarries, for instance. But these are seen only from afar by the excursionists on the steamboats, for stringent regulations exist concerning strangers, especially during blasting operations, and a description of yesterday's visit to the island by your Commissioner may be interesting, therefore, to the reader.

The face of the great Gharipuri Hill is being stripped at its base in two places, at the north and the south quarries, and the stone taken therefrom is conveyed to Bombay in barges, for the purposes of the new dock scheme. In this defacement one can see, almost, the hand of Fate, Gharipuri having experienced other vicissitudes of a similar sort, for the excavations prove quite conclusively that the palaces and the Hill City of Elephanta were destroyed by some internal, physical eruption, the precursor of the present mechanical disfigurement. Everywhere, where the pick and the shovel have been at work, from three to six feet below the surface or thereabouts, masses of brick and masonry are found, higgledy-piggledy, like wares in a higgler's basket, for the palatial dwellings, the forts and the temples that once stood proudly on the hill-side were dashed down by an earthquake or land-slip, leaving little else save a mass of shapeless rubble to express a voiceless evidence as to their previous existence.

What thoughts must crowd on the mind of the traveller as he wanders amidst these memorials of the past ; as he treads over the ashes of the generations who reared these great fabrics, which take us from the present into the very depths of time! Who were the builders? No one knows. They have gone and left no name; they have died and left no sign. It is all a mystery, over which time has thrown an impenetrable veil that no mortal hand has been able to raise. As the quarrying proceeds, however, some substantial testimony may even yet be found. It is possible, indeed, that the excavations may throw a light upon the discussable question as to the date and authorship of the rock-cut temples in the caves of Elephanta.

If there is anything of real value to be unearthed in this respect, the occasion has surely arrived for the operation. Gharapuri Hill has certainly had no such sorry experience since the great earthquake, for its rocky face is being torn violently every day by dynamite, while an army of from three to four thousand coolies, male and female, are busily engaged ripping asunder the wounds thus created, with crowbar and pickaxe. A fine picture of colour and movement is presented to him who stands on the sea-shore looking upwards as the toilers delve and dive amid the massive boulders. Like a swarm of ants are they, continually coming and going in processions. The little active forms of the women are seen, in their picturesque costumes of many hues, near the highest pinnacle of the hill, skipping with marvellous agility from ledge to ledge, bearing baskets on their heads containing the rubble and moorum which the men have previously displaced by explosions or the pick, and when they have thrown the contents down from the precipitous height on which they stand they range themselves with their empty baskets, in a line which is perpetually on the move, until they return to the spot where the loose stones are being collected. A few feet below them round the bend of the mountain, a regiment of coolies, looking in the distance like a dotted line of white, are loosening great boulders which come pelting to the ground with the force and.

ASPECT OF AN AVALANCHE.

At the foot of the hill "tappicers" are breaking up these rocky projectiles with sledgehammer blows, and gangs of women are conveying the pieces thus detatched to the railway waggons each of which holds 100 cubit feet, or one "brass," of rock or moorham. Three-wheeled coupled "locos," imported from England, draw the waggons to the extensive jetties constructed on four lines of timber piles, and the trucks are then tipped, the material being discharged down iron-plated shoots into "hopper" barges specially constructed for the purpose. Upon their arrival at Bombay the barges carrying 250 tons of material apiece, empty their contents upon the line of dams by an ingenious method, the bottoms of the boats being so constructed as to enable them to open and close again, on the "hopper" principle, thus "dumping" the material directly on the post where it is required for damming purposes.

In another part of the quarries,—which are, by the way, the largest of their kind in India,—holes for blasting operations are being driven into the rock by drills. These appliances are of two classes. In the first case holes of two and a half inches in diameter are drilled by rock air drills, worked by coolies specially trained for the purpose, the air being supplied by a large compressor fixed on the face of the quarry and driven by a twenty-four horse power portable engine. Holes are made by this means to an average depth of from eight to ten feet, and are charged with dynamite on a scale adjusted according to the extent of the aperture. The second class drilling is performed by hand "jumpers," or steel hand drills, by which method holes are made of about four feet in depth.

It is interesting to watch the firing operations. They occur twice a day, systematically, between the hours of twelve and one, when the coolies return to their camps for tiffin, and between six and seven in the evening, when the general work of the day has ceased.

Mr. G. Wilson, the local agent of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, who have the work in hand, is to be found at all times during the blasting process sitting alone in the doorway of his office, like a Commander on the battle-field superintending the plan of campaign. As the explosions occur, one after the other in quick succession, the effect is certainly very much like that of an artillery duel ; but Mr. Wilson, who has seen service during the Boer War and in Zululand, sits calmly at ease while huge stones and masses of rock are hurled into his business compound. The fusillade usually commences with a muffled growl and a rumble caused by explosions of gunpowder among the the moorham lying near the railway track at the foot of the hill, followed by columns of blue grey smoke, and then come the great lifts, when the mighty atom and the cyclopean nugget are scattered high in the air to the crashing music of the dynamite charge. All the large boulders are then smashed into fragments by gellatine or dynamite ignited by the ordinary spit-fire fuse, and thus the grand manœuvres of the coolie army corps are brought to a conclusion with a display similar to that created by gatling guns and pom-poms.

NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

Very necessary precautions are taken for the protection of life and property during the assault on the rocky eminence. A red flag is run up on the flag-staff which stands at a conspicuous point on the sea-front, warning the inhabitants and visitors that blasting operations are in progress, and the signal is flown until the echoes of the last discharge have died away amid the distant hills. Under the supervision of an Inspector, Chaukidars or watchmen are lined out from the face of the quarry to guard all the approaches and footpaths, and flagmen are sent out to the north and south to prevent strangers from entering the fire zone. The "powder monkeys" who lay the charges and connect the electric wires are selected on account of their agility and it is certainly remarkable to see them leaping from boulder to boulder, setting time fuses, and then scurrying away from the line of fire with a rapidity that provides an ample margin of time between their disappearance and the first explosion. The big cartridges are exploded by the Muccadum in charge of the blasting operations, this important official being attired in a red jacket which makes him a conspicuous object on the brow of the cliff, as he moves from point to point with his portable electric battery, with wire attachments, by which means the charges are successively exploded. As a prelude to each explosion the Muccadums and Chaukidars set up a weird chorus as a warning, and their shrill musical voices, modified by distances, bring strangely back to memory the cries of the huntsman and whippers-in as fox-hounds work the coverts and spinneys of the Home counties.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Petition Dismissed.

THE JUDGMENT.

COSTS AWARDED.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, his Honour, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, disposed of the petition filed by Messrs. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. H. A. Wadia for setting aside the recent Justices' election. His Honour gave a long judgment dismissing the petition with costs.

The issues which come in order for determination by this Court are those relating to the allegations of undue influence. These are issues 19 to 33 inclusive. Prayer (b) of the petition prays that it may be declared that the election was not a free and fair election and that it was unfairly, unduly and illegally interfered with, and is therefore liable to be set aside. Now, what are the grounds on which in Bombay an election such as this will be set aside? In England freedom of election is at Common Law essential to the validity of an election, and it this freedom be by any means prevented generally, the election is void. The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act 1854, Section 5 defines undue influence, and this definition is re-enacted in the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act 1883, Section 2. By the Municipal Corporation Act 1882, Section 31, an election would be wholly avoided by such general corruption or intimidation at the election as would by the Common Law of Parliament avoid a Parliamentary election. The avoidance of an election under the Common Law is wholly independent of the Statute Law. It would be absurd to contend that there could be a valid election which was not a free election. The Statute Law in England not only leaves this Common Law principle intact but supplements it by stringent enactments, visiting candidates and all others with severe penalties for interfering with the purity and freedom of election either directly or indirectly. I take it, therefore, that here in Bombay when the Common Law of England on the subject applies if the nature and extent of the undue influence alleged in this case has been such as to prevent a free and fair election or if by any means the freedom of election has been prevented generally this election will be avoided. The City of Bombay Municipal Act, Section 33 declares that on the presentation of a petition under that section, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court shall, "after making such inquiry as he deems necessary," pass the orders specified in the section. As in the present case the suggestion is that

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF HIGH STANDING

have been implicated in preventing a free and fair election I have considered it necessary to freely admit all the evidence which could at all be said to bear on the inquiry. A great deal of evidence has, therefore, been recorded, and a large number of witnesses called. The allegations of undue influence raised in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the petition are more fully set out in the particulars filed by the petitioners in accordance with the Court's order. These particulars may be shortly described as alleging the existence of a conspiracy between Mr. Harrison, the Accountant General of Bombay, and certain leading Government officials and others to exert undue influence on their subordinates who were Justices of the Peace and other Justices of the Peace to induce them to vote for Mr. Harrison's "ticket" at the recent election of 16 Justices for the Municipal Corporation of the City. It appears that so far back as the early part of last year Mr. Harrison had conceived the idea that the Corporation was too much dominated by the influence of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and that it would be for the benefit of the City if the next Corporation contained men of an independent way of thinking. Accordingly, after discussion with those whom he considered the leading members of the different communities and not hostile to his movement, he selected a ticket of 16 Justices made up of representatives from the different communities according to the proportion of their representation in the list of Justices and proceeded to enlist the sympathies of the body of Justices in its favour. Subsequently Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed was substituted on the ticket for the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla who withdrew from the combination. The system of canvassing was this that the members of the different communities on the ticket should canvass their respective communities to secure votes for the whole ticket if possible but this did not, of course, prevent any candidate on the ticket from securing votes of Justices with whom he was acquainted belonging to other communities. Moreover a table of the European Justices was prepared and they were grouped under particular persons who were responsible for securing their votes. In the carrying out of this scheme, it is contended, that Mr. Harrison and those who were connected with him in the movement were guilty of exercising undue influence. Further a special voting paper containing the names of the 16 candidates only was prepared. Mr. Harrison gives us his reasons for preparing this paper that the European would not take the trouble unless the voting were made easy and that as Sir Pherozeshah had insisted on the public being admitted to the meeting, many parties willing to vote would be considerably hampered in the meeting in selecting their 16 candidates out of the official list of 29 candidates on the official voting paper. He also inferred that Sir Pherozeshah by insisting on

THE ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC

to the meeting intended to force the votes at the Municipal Hall. It has already been decided in this case that the private voting papers are legal and that question need not therefore be gone into now. I think it best to deal with the allegations in the particulars in detail. Para. 1 of the particulars alleges the existence of a conspiracy and the co-operation of Mr. Gell, and that Mr. Harrison pressed his subordinates to vote for such men as he might select and not to vote for Sir Pherozeshah. Para. 7 deals with the part Mr. Gell is said to have taken in the conspiracy and I defer the consideration of that question until I come to discuss para 7. Now there are two Justices subordinate to Mr. Harrison, viz., Mr. Blakeman and Mr. Rebello. Neither of the gentlemen are called and Mr. Harrison denies attempting in any way to interfere with their freedom of voting. I may mention here at once that Mr. Harrison has given a categorical denial to each and every allegation in the particulars against him. Major Cordue, the Mint Master, is in no sense subordinate to the Accountant-General. Obviously therefore apart from the question of the existence of any conspiracy the allegations in this para. must fail. Mere persuasion, apart from the exercise or threat to exercise force or injury either temporal or spiritual, does not amount to undue influence The next question is the undue influence alleged to have been practised on Mr. Sharp, Principal of the Elphinstone College. In considering this I may as well say now—for a great deal of examination on behalf of the petitioners has throughout been directed towards showing that many of the voters were content to leave the selection of candidates in the hands of Mr. Harrison that honestly obtaining from a voter a promise to vote for any candidate that Mr. Harrison chose to select does not amount to undue influence even though the voter subsequently wishes to retract his promise and is only prevented from doing so by an appeal to his faith. The way in which Professor Sharp is said to have been influenced is the pressure of "high official personages" compelling him to stand as a candidate for the University and the intimation to him that the "highest Government Officials" wish him to vote for the ticket. Mr. Harrison denies he even suggested any such pressure to Professor Sharp and the latter's evidence is to the effect that he was glad to hear of the movement to improve the character of the Corporation and willingly promised his votes to Mr. Harrison's ticket. He was persuaded to stand for the University by Mr. Giles and Mr. Selby, his unwillingness at first being simply his thinking a European had no chance. He also repudiates the idea that he had anything to fear from official displeasure if he voted according to his conscience. The next statement in the particulars recounts that Mr. Harrison induced Mr. Barrow, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Quinn and Mr. Monteath in the Secretariat to join the movement and put pressure upon their subordinates in the Secretariat. No doubt the prospects of a subordinate in an office are largely dependent on the goodwill of his official superiors ; but the mere fact that the subordinate knows the views of his superiors and votes with him is not sufficient to prove undue influence unless it be shown that some benefit or hope of official favour was held out to him in consideration of his so voting and some threat made to him if he did not so vote. If it were otherwise, it would become almost impossible for subordinates even to vote ; nor am I prepared to hold that in cases where it is proved that the superior has simply asked his subordinate how he is going to vote, a presumption of undue influence arises. Moreover, the pay, pension and leave allowances of Civil Servants are all regulated by rules, and to that extent, at least, no pressure could be applied to them. Neither Mr. Barrow nor Mr. Quinn are called and Mr. Harrison disclaims any attempt to get either of these gentlemen to influence their subordinates. Rao Bahadur V. N. Vaidya is one of the candidates in Mr. Harrison's ticket, so, one of his motives at least, for supporting the movement is clear enough. It has been suggested in the evidence that the inducement held out to him was the prospect of an extension of his service. Mr. Vaidya, however, says that he has not yet served long enough for an extension and does not want one and, as a matter of fact, he is already retiring. He also says that it has long been his wish to return to the Corporation on his retirement and he was already considering what votes he might get before the ticket was started. In September 1906 he spoke to Mr. Harrison and the latter mentioned the ticket and the reason

WHY IT WAS BEING STARTED.

and after due consideration Mr. Vaidya joined the ticket in October. His object in doing so was to get the European votes, as some of his friends were against his standing. Having once joined the ticket he assisted Mr. Harrison in preparing an inventory and ascertaining the addresses of Hindu voters and he also spoke to several voters, but the extent of his persuasion over them may be judged from the fact that he only obtained one solid vote for the ticket, the other voters whom he canvassed either voting against the ticket wholly or partially or not voting at all. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Vaidya's repudiation of any undue influence either exercised on or by him is borne out by the evidence.

Amongst the subordinates in the Secretariat whose freedom of voting is said to have been tampered with, only Messrs. King, Bocarro and Coombs are called. Mr. Coombs may be shortly disposed of. He is the Superintendent of the Government Central Press and the official superior of Rai Bahadur Vaidya. Mr. Harrison is not his official superior and though Mr. Vaidya asked Mr. Coombs to vote he did not intimate that it was anybody's wish that he should vote. Mr. Coombs denies he was unduly influenced in any way, and the mere fact that he chose voluntarily to leave the qualifications of the candidates he was going to vote for, to the judgment of Mr. Harrison, does not amount to undue influence.

Mr. King is Assistant Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments. He was asked to vote by Mr. Blakeman and denies that any of his official superiors spoke to him about the way he should vote. He did not vote for the whole ticket and he voted because he thought there was too much one-man-rule in the Corporation. He also denies that any influence was brought to bear upon him. It is suggested that his vote was influenced by the fact that his son is in the Paper Currency Office under the Accountant-General but it would be absurd to infer from this fact alone that Mr. King's vote was not freely given. Mr. Bocarro is Assistant Secretary to Government. He was asked to vote for the ticket by a member of the community, Mr. Ferreira. Mr. Harrison asked him to canvass and he did so in his community in conjunction with Mr. Ferreira. He denies that any undue influence was exercised over him, and says he voted because he approved of the movement. It would appear, therefore, that the allegations in this paragraph must fall to the ground, for not only is it not shown that there was any combination between Mr. Harrison and Messrs. Barrow and Quinn to exercise pressure on the subordinates in the Secretariat, but all the subordinates, who are called, are shown to have voted freely and willingly and because they considered the object of the ticket a good one.

We now come to the alleged combination between Mr. Harrison and the officials of the Public Works Department. He is said to have given the heads of that department to understand that the Government was in favour of the action he was taking and to have induced them to press their subordinates to vote in favour of it. Of the gentlemen mentioned, only Mr. Brown is called. He is Consulting Engineer for Railways, and he denies that he ever attempted He to put pressure on any of his subordinates. only spoke to one of his subordinates, Mr. Noronha, about the election, and that was

AN UNPREMEDITATED CONVERSATION.

arising in the course of business when Mr. Brown remarked he "wished the Corporation would get to work." On that occasion Mr. Noronha said he was going to vote for three persons who were not in the ticket. As a matter of fact Noronha did not vote solid, but split his votes. So that fear of official displeasure could not have weighed very heavily on him. Apparently Noronha is the person suggested at the end of paragraph 13 as having been approached, but, if not, no evidence is adduced, to show any other subordinate was approached. The statements in his paragraph of the particulars are certainly not borne out by the evidence.

The next paragraph alleges that Mr. Harrison obtained promises from Messrs. Rickards and Muirhead, the Agent and General Traffic Manager, respectively of the G. I. P. Railway, to vote for his ticket only independently of their opinion of the qualifications of the candidates. Mr. Rickards is in Bombay and could have been called, but was not. Mr. Muirhead is in Europe. Obviously Mr. Harrison is not in a position to exercise any pressure on either of these gentlemen or on their subordinates in the Railway, and if they chose to pledge themselves to vote for the ticket irrespective of the merits of the different candid

by the Mahomedan Justices, who were largely dependent on him for the grant of licences for tabouts during the Moharrum, I entirely fail to appreciate this position. Mr. Gell was entitled to stand as a candidate and therefore to canvass, and provided he used no threat and held out no inducement to the Justices to vote in any particular manner his action was perfectly proper Mr. Gell was first approached by Mr. Harrison in October, 1906 and asked to stand for the Justices so that a Government nominee could be appointed in his place. Together with Messrs. Harrison and Hatch he issued a letter of joint candidature. He says he was particularly careful not to do anything which might lead the Justices to think he was using his great influence improperly. He took no part in the canvassing whatever beyond asking Mr. Sulleman Cassum Mitha, a Mahomedan, how the voting was progressing amongst the Mahomedan Justices and informing Mr. Harrison how he thought certain Justices would vote. No doubt he has a considerable say in the recommendation of names to Government for appointment as Justices, but he is not disqualified from standing as a candidate. He denies giving any authority to his head clerk, Mr. Dhurandher, or anyone else to canvass in his name and repudiates the suggestion that he attempted to exercise any undue influence over anyone. Mr. Dhurandher is asserted to have canvassed Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, but the evidence shows the latter voted for Mr. Gell because he knew him personally, and, as a matter of fact, he did not vote solid for the ticket and was certainly not in a position to be coerced into voting in any particular way. Nor can I hold on the evidence that Mr. Dadhabhai Nasserwanji Kherawalla's freedom of voting was influenced in any way by his being handed a private voting paper by Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The allegation against Mr. Fraser, Editor of the "Times of India," is that he sent a misleading telegram to H. H. the Aga Khan, who was then in New York and who is the spiritual head of the Khojas, and used the reply for the purpose of putting

UNDUE SPIRITUAL PRESSURE

upon his followers to vote for Mr. Harrison's ticket. Now, whatever Mr. Fraser's telegram to the Aga Khan was, we have the material part of the reply produced in Court That reply states that the Aga Khan entirely agrees with the proposed election campaign, but that he has made it a rule not to use religious influence for wordly things. The purport of this telegram was communicated by Mr. Fraser to Mr. Ahmed Devji, one of the Justices said to have been subjected to spiritual pressure, and, who, by the way, is not called. Mr. Fraser in his articles in the "Times of India" of the 18th and 19th February last alludes to the fact that the Aga Khan is in sympathy with the movement and in the latter article expressly explains that the Aga Khan's message is "simply an expression of individual opinion," and that the Aga Khan does not bring any pressure to bear upon voters "because his practice is never to exert his great influence in temporal matters save in questions of great imperial emergency. It was, therefore, clear to the Aga Khan's followers amongst the Justices that he brought no spiritual influence to bear upon them. Nor is any instance adduced in which Mr. Fraser or any one acting under his authority attempted to use the telegram in any other way than intended by the Aga Khan. In this respect this case is distinguishable from the case of the South Meath Election (Day's Election Cases p. 132) in which spiritual influence permeating the whole election was proved and the election set aside. Mr. Harrison also explains that he sought the support of the Aga Khan with a view to obtain the weight of his individual opinion as a good Mahomedan and not his spiritual influence. This appears to me to dispose of this point.

The allegation in paragraph 8 against Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been withdrawn, and I can only regret it was ever made. The letter which Mr. Aston, was supposed to have written promising his vote to Sir P. M. Mehta was not written by him at all and in any case it is difficult to conceive how the Accountant-General could put pressure on the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Of the other gentlemen mentioned upon whom pressure is said to have been exercised only some have been called. Against others the case has been withdrawn. The facts elicited tend to show that in a few cases the voters changed their mind after promising to vote for Sir P. M. Mehta and subsequently voted for the ticket. None of them are Government officials and in no case do I consider the evidence shows their freedom of voting was interfered with. The mere fact that some of them went back on their promises to vote for Sir P. M. Mehta does not to my mind prove undue influence. I pass on to the next paragraph in the particulars.

Paragraph 9 recounts that Mr. Harrison put pressure on the subordinates of the Customs, Opium, Abkari and Land Collection Departments through the medium of Messrs. Cadell and Hatch, Collector of Customs, and Collector of Bombay, respectively.

The specific instances of undue influence on a Justice who is concerned in Abkari contracts is mentioned, but the particular Justice is not named.

From the evidence this allegation must be either Mr. Oomrigar or Mr. Cowasje Jehangir Dubash. Turning to the former's evidence, however, we find that he has nothing to do with the Collector of Bombay as regards Abkari contracts, and that he never saw him but was canvassed by Mr. Vaidya. He told Mr. Vaidya he would vote as he thought fit and that he had promised a vote to Sir P. M. Mehta He explains that he ultimately decided not to vote for Sir P. M. Mehta because he was

JOSTLED BY THE CROWD

in the Hall and wished to get away and thought Sir P. M. Mehta would be sure to get in in any case. Similarly Mr. Cowasji Dubash states he has nothing to do with the Collector. His vote was canvassed by Mr. Shapurji Barucha who was a friend of his and he voted for the ticket with the exception of one vote for Sir Dinshaw Petit. No official in the Customs ever spoke to him in the matter and he denies the truth of the statement in this paragraph of the particulars if it is meant to apply to him. Mr. Cadell is in Europe, but Mr. Sadanand Bandari, a Justice of the Peace, subordinate to him only gave half his vote to the ticket.

Mr. Hatch says he joined the ticket in August or September 1906 at Mr. Harrison's request. Mr. Harrison explained the necessity of a ticket and said more independent votes were wanted on the Corporation and if Mr. Gell and Mr. Hatch were to stand it would leave places for Government nominees. He also said that it was necessary to check Sir P. M. Mehta's domination.

Mr. Harrison asked him to find out how certain persons he was likely to meet could vote. Accordingly he asked Mr. Sadanand Bandari how he was going to vote and as already stated Mr. Bandari gave only half his total vote to the ticket.

He also spoke to Mr. Balkrishna Wasudev, his Superintendent of Stamps, and distributed the private voting paper to those persons whose names were grouped under his. As Mr. Harrison pointed out that he was not known to the Justices, he allowed his name to be added to those of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gell in the circular (Exhibit P.) He denies joining in any conspiracy or putting undue pressure upon any one. His department does not deal with Abkari Contractors but with individuals, and he cannot, therefore, say who the Abkari Contractor referred to in paragraph 9 is. The only other cases are those of Mr. Crawford of the Customs Department and Mr. Balkrishna Wasudev Pandurang, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps. Mr. Crawford says that Mr. Cadell asked him if he was going to vote and he replied he was going to vote as a European, i. e. solid for the ticket. Mr. Hatch has nothing to do with him. Mr. Balkrishna first heard of the movement in October or November and, as it fell in with his views that independent men should be selected for the Corporation, he volunteered his services and was given an introduction to Mr. Harrison by Mr. Hatch. He denies that any pressure was exercised upon him or that any inducement of official favour was held out to him. He canvassed for the ticket and it does not appear he attempted to influence any of those whose votes he canvassed.

We now come to the statement that Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed was subjected to undue influence, to force him to stand as a candidate in Mr. Harrison's ticket on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Mr. Wahed denies that he ever saw Mr. DuBoulay as alleged, so that it is difficult to understand on what information this allegation against Mr. DuBoulay was made. It appears to be an attempt to connect Government with the movement, but the statement is so unsupported by evidence and withal

SO UTTERLY RECKLESS

that it may be passed on without comment.

Nor did Mr. Wahed see Mr. Fraser with reference to this matter as alleged. As to his candidature Mr. Harrison first spoke to him about standing, in July or August 1906, but as it appeared he was interested in a Government Contract, it was arranged he should not stand. About the end of December he told Mr. Harrison he would like a Government nomination, but Mr. Harrison told him he could not promise him one. Mr. Harrison then asked him to get legal opinion on his qualification and, accordingly, Mr. Wahed took his solicitors' opinion, which was favourable. In consequence, on the 14th February he was nominated. A day or two later his solicitors expressed doubts as to his qualifications and Mr. Wahed consequently instructed him to take the opinion of Mr. Lowndes. That opinion was unfavourable and so was the opinion of Mr. Inverarity which was subsequently taken by Mr. Harrison. It appears, therefore, that when Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed was nominated in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim, he and Mr. Harrison both thought that he was properly qualified, as his solicitor had given a favourable opinion on the point. Moreover it is incredible that Mr. Harrison would desire to put in his ticket a man whom he knew would be declared disqualified after the election. It is also difficult to see how a man in his position would be unduly influenced. This demolishes the allegations of undue influence said to have been brought to bear upon Mr. Wahed.

The allegations in paragraphs 11 and 12 are unsupported by the evidence and Mr. Harrison repudiates them.

It only remains to consider the charges of partiality which have been levied against Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, and the two cases of actual force, alleged in paragraph 20 of the petition, to have been used on Dr. Popat and Mr. Dawoodbhai Moosabhai. Mr. Sheppard first heard of the ticket in October, 1906, when Mr. Harrison told him he wanted 16 good and independent men for the Corporation. Sir P. M. Mehta also came to him and informed him that he thought the persons getting up the ticket were not treating him properly and asked Mr. Sheppard what his position would be if they got in. Mr. Sheppard replied that he had to take the Corporation as he found it. It is unnecessary to consider whether Mr. Sheppard was justified in altering the date of the election, as it has already been held; he acted within his powers, but it is noteworthy that Mr. Sheppard says that Sir. P. M. Mehta did not wish the old date which was fixed on a race day to be altered if it would keep the European Justices away. Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Sheppard as to the practice concerning private voting papers and Mr. Sheppard told him it was customary to use official papers. Mr. Harrison then went away saying he would consult Counsel. To meet any objection which might be raised to private voting papers at the meeting, Mr. Sheppard himself took the Municipal Solicitor's opinion and was advised that private voting papers might be used. We know as a mattter of fact that an objection to the validity of these papers was raised at the meeting and disallowed. Mr. Sheppard says he was there to give information regarding

THE PRACTICE AT ELECTIONS,

to anybody who might seek it, and did, in fact, give such information to others besides Mr. Harrison. He did not assist Mr. Harrison in any way nor did he attempt to influence the election one way or other. Whether he was right or wrong in issuing his Circular—and I am inclined to think he was right—the reasons which he gives for his action appears to me to evidence his strong desire to be impartial. That circular was issued to his office subordinates explaining that, as considerable feeling had arisen over the coming election it was desirable the office staff should not be drawn into it and should not, therefore, vote; moreover, he disapproved of his subordinates having a voice in the election of candidates who would have a great influence over their prospects in the office. As to the force alleged to have been used on Dr. Popat vs Praburam, Mr. Sheppard says that Dr. Popat was brought to him at the meeting and complained that the different parties would not let him vote in peace. In consequence he had the table cleared, for Dr. Popat told him he could not record his vote there; but Dr. Popat declined and went away. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sheppard had suggested to Sir P. M. Mehta the desirability of excluding the public from the meeting, but Sir P. M. Mehta had objected. Dr. Popat is not called although the contention is he was going to vote for Sir P. M. Mehta. The paper he is alleged to have been marking is produced but it seems incredible that, in the face of Mr. Sheppard's evidence, that Dr. Popat should have been mishandled in the way suggested by Mr. Dhondi. Mr. Dhondi, it may be noted, is not a Justice of the Peace and he can only explain his presence there by saying he wanted to help Sir P. M. Mehta.

Mr. Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, who is also said to have been prevented from voting, was served with a Subpoena by the petitioners, but has not been called. Mr. Fraser says he was keeping the group around Mr. Dawoodbhai from pressing in upon him and Mr. Harrison also corroborates him. Against this is the evidence of Mr. Fardoonji Banaji and Mr. Master. It appears, however, that Mr. Dawoodbhai split his vote. The evidence in both these cases is too unsatisfactory for me to arrive at any conclusion as to what actually happened.

"On a review of the evidence in this case it appears to me that the petitioners have entirely

FAILED TO MAKE OUT A CASE

for setting aside the election. None of the petitioners themselves have gone into the witness-box and the allegations, contained in the particulars have not been substantiated by the evidence with the result that the petitioners have had to fall back on a general argument that the mere presence of Government officials voting and canvassing *prima facie* is evidence of the exercise of undue influence in their subordinates voting with them—a statement of law with which I cannot agree. It is not to my mind proved that in a single instance the freedom of voting of any subordinate was interfered with. The particulars themselves are unsatisfactory as not containing sufficiently specific allegations but I consider it unnecessary to comment further upon them. I was impressed with the way in which Mr. Harrison gave his evidence. He openly admitted the objects of his combination and the way in which he worked it and I do not think he is shown to have done anything more than canvass in a perfectly legal manner by means of a very efficient system of organisation and to this the success of the movement is no doubt due.

After the Judgment was delivered, there was some discussion in regard to the costs of the suit. Mr. Jinnah contended that the Small Causes Court Act only provided for costs in cases of money suit and not in an enquiry of this sort.

The Chief Judge: In two petitions already enquired into by the former Chief Judge of this Court costs were calculated in the ordinary way of money suits.

Mr. Jinnah: Well, your Honour, no objection was raised on the point from the other side.

Chief Judge: Whatever it is, the provisions of the Act have to be followed.

The Chief Judge allowed costs amounting to about Rs. 500 and dismissed the petition.

SCRUTINY OF VOTING PAPERS.

As to the question of a further scrutiny of voting papers Mr. Jinnah said that Mr. Acworth and himself had agreed that they should not proceed with the scrutiny

His Honour allowed the matter to drop.

THE LITTLE MONSOON.

This is the month, says the *Times of Ceylon* of May 1, when a feverish anxiety is shown in the weather generally. As the weather gets hotter we are inundated with inquiries as to when the monsoon may be expected, and should rain fall we have the suggestion on all hands that it is the break of the Little Monsoon. So far this year the hot weather has not been very pronounced, and the slight showers which have fallen up to recently have kept us cooler than we have any right to expect in the month of April. There were some hot days and very hot nights towards the end of the month, however, and they brought the usual question as to the monsoon. India also is beginning to display its usual anxiety regarding the meteorological conditions in Colombo, and wishes to be informed of the break of the *chota burrat*. It is satisfactory to know, therefore, from our local authority, Mr. H. O. Barnard, that the Little Monsoon broke at the end of last week. Between the monsoons is the period that most of us find very trying; but there is always the satisfaction that the Big Monsoon will come in due course. It was an unkind philosopher, but truthful withal, who pointed out the mitigating effect upon our misfortunes of the superior ones of our friends, and this is why we feel more satisfied than we otherwise would be when we read that in Calcutta they are enjoying "positively waistcoatless weather." The details support this. Office thermometers in the City of Palaces have been registering 100 degrees Fahrenheit under the office punkah, and the delights of May and June have still to come! Under the circumstances it is not suprising to hear "mixed foursomes" in the local baths but fair to displace golf and lawn tennis as popular amusements in Calcutta for the next month or so.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Captain Grattan, 55th Rifles, is appointed a Registration Officer, No. 5 Circle, Lucknow.

Lieut-Colonel Fayrer 5th Gurkhas, and Major Prendergast, 20th Punjabis, have been permitted to retire from 23rd January and 22nd May, respectively.

Major Hill, 120th Infy., is appointed 2nd in Command; 128th Pioneers.

Colonel Rodwell, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Division of Chief of Staff, is confirmed in that appointment.

Colonel Hogge, 23rd Pioneers, is appointed to the Command to the Sialkot Brigade *vice* General Mahon on leave.

Riding Master Garvis, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the R. F. A., Lucknow, and embarks for India on the 17th May.

Capt E. G. Dunn, Royal Irish Rifles, is posted to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieut Barker 1st Battalion, Gloucester Regiment has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Battalion of that Regiment.

Captain Keble, Royal Scots, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lients Stack Denison and Carr Harris, Royal Engineers, embark for India on the 20th May next for a tour of duty in India.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte and Lady Dorothy Gathorne-Hardy will take place in June.

BOMBAY'S NEW DOCK.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The coolies engaged by Mr. C. A. R. Stuart, the Chief Agent in Bombay of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, are fine athletic people from the Nasik district. Under Mr. Wilson's supervision they are housed in two camps, one near Gharapuri village and the other near the hamlet of Mora, near the Mora Bunder. Each camp provides accommodation for 2,500 people, and licensed shopkeepers provide the coolies with necessaries. The shacks are admirably laid out in lines, with intersecting cross lines, satisfactory sanitary arrangements having been adopted for the well-being of the inhabitants. There is an isolated hospital with a native doctor, under the control of Dr. Powell, the Chief Medical Officer of the firm in India, and for the safe keeping of the explosives used in the work of the quarries a powder magazine has been erected at a respectful distance from the camps Mr. Wilson, who comes, by the way, from a good railway stock, his uncle, Sir George Findley, having been the General Manager of the London and North-Western, has recently been appointed by Government as a magistrate of the island of the third class, and the power with which he is thus invested of dealing with cases of misdemeanour among coolies and natives alike has had an appreciable affect in strengthening his control over the vast army which he commands. Since Mr. Wilson's advent in September last there have been no serious accidents at the quarries, and under his management the output has increased considerably. The quarries produce, on an average, 3,250 tons of material per day, 2,500 tons coming from the North Quarry and 750 tons from the workings in the South. Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves are to be congratulated, all things considered, on the character of the work performed at Elephanta; although, to be sure, a no less successful 'bundobust' could have been expected from a firm celebrated for the Manchester Ship Canal and for many another large scheme of railway and dock construction throughout the Empire.

BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

The following letter has been sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla:—

Sir,—Under date 14th of February last the Secretary of the West India Committee, London, addressed this Chamber with reference to the above Convention which, it was advised, the present Government will probably decide not to continue as parties to after the 1st of September, 1908, it being freely stated in London that they intend to give notice of their decision to withdraw before the 1st of September 1907.

2. In view of this the Secretary of the West India Committee requested this Chamber to address a letter to the Secretary of State for the colonies urging the continuance of the Convention in the interest of the West Indian Sugar Industry. In reply my Committee advised that whilst sympathising with the efforts of the Association to promote the growth of the Sugar Industry in the West Indies, they could not see their way to address the Secretary of State as suggested.

3. Shortly after despatch of this communication, my Committee received a letter from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce desiring to know whether this Chamber would join in a representation to the Government of India in support of the continuance of the Brussels Convention by the Home Government, the reason given being that its continuance would be in the interests of the Sugar Trade in general, and the Sugar Trade in India in particular, as the Indian Countervailing Duties necessitated by the European bounties were a distinct disadvantage to free working on this side.

4. My Committee in reply enclosed a copy of this Chamber's letter to the Secretary of the West India Committee, and regretted that they could not join in the proposed representation to the Government of India. Since then my Committee have been favoured with a copy of a letter dated 24th April from the Karachi Chamber to your Department, in which it is stated that in the opinion of the Karachi Chamber the continuance of the Convention is advisable for the reasons already given and this view is apparently endorsed by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

5. My Committee consider however that the question of the continuance of the Convention is a matter for the Government at Home as manufacturers and consumers in the United Kingdom are mainly affected by it. They cannot therefore agree with the argument advanced by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that the Government of India should urge the Home Government to continue the Convention, because the countervailing duties levied in this country are a distinct disadvantage to business on this side.

The question as to whether the countervailing duties should be reimposed if the Convention is not continued appears to my Committee to be another matter altogether. It does not seem necessarily to follow that if the Home Government decide to withdraw from the Convention, these countervailing duties should be reimposed for the question of their reimposition depends upon the policy the Government of India intend to follow hereafter in this matter on which my Committee would be glad of information.

The question was very fully referred to by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in the Budget Statement for 1906-7 and it was therein clearly shown that during the years countervailing duties were imposed, the average under sugarcane in British India steadily declined. In the interest of many millions of consumers of imported sugar the question will therefore require very careful consideration, and on this account my Committee are not prepared at this juncture to endorse the recommendation of the Karachi Chamber, for, as has already been stated, it does not appear to them that the cancelling of the Convention necessarily means a reimposition of countervailing duties, even if cartels are again formed.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

Finding of the Court of Enquiry.

The results of the Port Officer's preliminary Court of Enquiry on the grounding of the *S. S. Imperatrix* were forwarded to the Public Prosecutor of Trieste, for his decision as to the necessity of penal proceedings.

The Public Prosecutor, after a full examination of the voluminous documents (about 300 sheets) containing the evidence of 76 persons of the shipwrecked crew, has returned the same to the Port Officer with the decision that there existed no ground for procedure against the Commander, his Officers or any member of the crew, as it had been clearly proved that the disaster happened in consequence of a deviation of the compass caused by atmospheric disturbances and a violent gale raging at that time. The deviation was noted also by the *Salzburg* which was plying in near waters at the same time. The case was therefore returned to the Port Officer for disciplinary proceedings, if such were required.—After numerous meetings the Court decided that taking into account the atmospheric conditions of the night of the shipwreck, which were confirmed by reports from various meteorological observatories, all agreeing with each other, the Captain, Officers and Crew of the "Imperatrix" were to be fully acquitted:—

Considering however that some members of the crew had arbitrarily taken possession of some of the boats, the Port Officer severely reprimanded and warned one steward, 6 boatmen and 3 coal-trimmers, due allowance having been made for many extenuating circumstances pleaded by the men. At the same time the Port Officer highly commended some other members of the crew who during the disaster and the salvage operations had given proof of discipline, courage, and abnegation.

WEDDING AT COONOOR.

Campbell—Grant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 6.

Quite a pretty wedding took place this evening at the All Saints' Church, Coonoor, when Lieut. Charles Ross Campbell of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, led to the altar Miss Hilda Ruth Grant, who recently arrived from home. The Church was tastefully decorated. A little prior to the appointed hour the bridegroom supported by Lieut. Viebart of the Royal Indian Marine, arrived. Soon followed the bride, who looked charming in her satin dress trimmed with chiffon roses, leaning on the arms of Commander Hickman of the Royal Indian Marine, who gave her away. The service was fully choral and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. H. H. Flynn, Chaplain.

A reception was held at the residence of the Commander and Mrs. Hickman. The couple left for Kotagiri where the honeymoon will be spent.

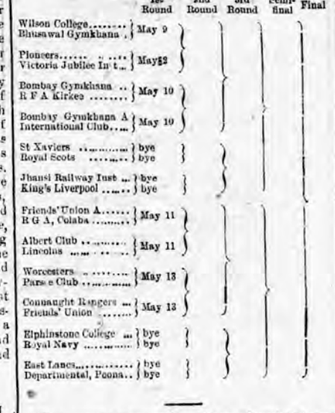
SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

The Draw.

The draw for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament took place at the Bombay Gymkhana, last night Mr. D. B. Binning presiding. Representatives of the clubs were present, as well as Mr. E.M. Webb, honorary secretary. The following is the result of the draw:—



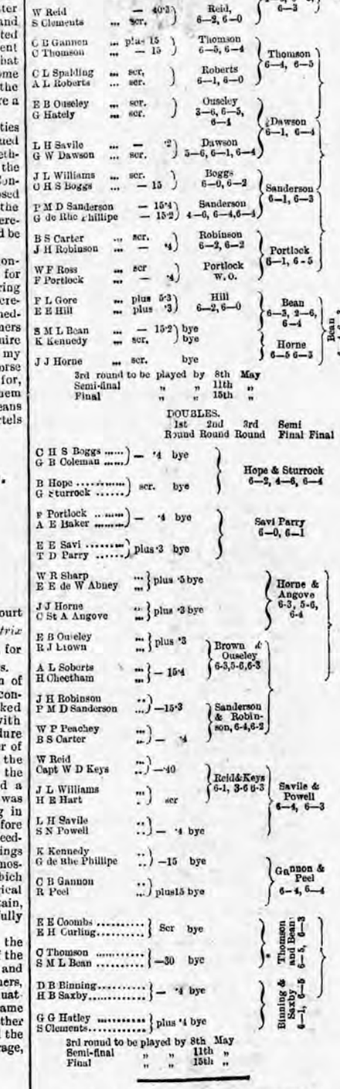
Two practice games have been played between up-country entrants for the Aga Khan Hockey tournament and the Bombay Gymkhana. On Saturday the Gymkhana met the Connaught Rangers on the former's maidan and an excellent game was witnessed. In the first half the Rangers led by a goal to nil but in the second the Gymkhana had more of their own way and, scoring three times through Cole, Rollo and Williams, eventually won by 3 goals to 1, after a great game.

Another good game was played yesterday between the Gymkhana and the Jhansi team on the same ground. It was a hotly contested game, both teams being well represented and very evenly matched. The visitors eventually won by 2 goals to 1.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Handicaps.

Considerable progress has been made in both the Doubles and Singles handicaps at the Bombay Gymkhana since the last list published. In the singles yesterday Bean beat Horne after a good game, but that between Reid and Sturrock was very one-sided. Sturrock began very badly and in the first set was literally walked over. In the second he did better but despite the big handicap could not do much, Reid's placing being very fine. On Saturday Sanderson and Robinson met Ouseley and Brown but so level a game was it that it got too dark for play before the third set could be concluded, and it was postponed. Sanderson and Robinson won the first set 6—1 but were then beaten 6—3 and were leading by 4—3 when play ceased. It was a lobbing game throughout; for which mode of play Robinson was responsible with Sanderson in very good form. The following are the tables to date:—



BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

Meeting at Simla.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The Board of Scientific Advice commenced its sittings here to-day with Mr. James Wilson, Secretary to the Government of India, in the chair and Colonel Morgan, Inspector General of the Civil Veterinary Department, Mr. Molison, Director-General of Agriculture, Mr. Burkill, Reporter on Economic Products, Mr. Lace, officiating Inspector-General of Forests, Colonel Long, Surveyor-General, Mr. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Walker, Meteorological Reporter, and Captain Gage, I. M. S., Botanist, as members.

The object of the meeting is to arrange the programmes of scientific work in the various departments which the members represent, so as to give the maximum of co-operation and minimum of overlapping in the search after knowledge of a practical value. The papers read at the meeting will be published hereafter.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

MEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS HANDICAP.

This event has now reached the final, which will be played off on Saturday next, together with the finals of the singles and mixed doubles, commencing at 5 p.m.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

The first edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was published in nine volumes in 1881. A second edition, augmented to fourteen volumes, was issued in the years 1885-7. A revised form of the article on India, greatly enlarged and brought up to date, appeared in 1893, under the title of 'The Indian Empire: Its Peoples, History, and Products.' All of these were edited by the late Sir W. W. Hunter, K. C. S. I., whose untimely death in 1900 has deprived the present edition of the advantages of his ripe experience and literary skill.

The second edition having passed for some time out of print, it was resolved by the Government of India that a new edition should be prepared in connexion with the Census of 1901. The changes, however, that have been introduced, both in the general scheme and in the methods of compilation, may justify its being considered as a new work rather than a new edition. The bulk will be raised from fourteen to twenty-six volumes, including a companion Atlas; and the single volume of 'The Indian Empire' has been expanded into four volumes, entitled respectively 'Descriptive' 'Historical,' 'Economic', and 'Administrative.' A new map of India, on a large scale, is also prefixed to each volume.

Apart from the Historical volume and a few other chapters of 'The Indian Empire,' the whole of the work has been written by officials in India under the orders of the Indian Government, and every page has been submitted to the criticism of the Administrations or Departments concerned. The volumes of 'The Indian Empire' have been entirely rewritten, with the exception of the history of the British period, where the personal impress of Sir W. W. Hunter's knowledge and style is so far as possible preserved. The principle adopted was to entrust each subject to an author best qualified to deal with it either by special study or official experience. For example, Sir Joseph Hooker has contributed the chapter on the Flora of India the late Dr. W. T. Blanford on the Fauna, Sir Thomas Holdich on the Physical Geography, Mr. T. H. Holland on Geology and Mineral Products, Dr. G. A. Grierson on the Languages and Vernacular, Literature Dr. J. F. Fleet on Epigraphy, Mr. Vincent A. Smith on the Early History, Prof. A. A. Macdonell on the Sanskrit period, Dr. James Burgess on Architecture, Sir W. Lee-Warner on the Native States, and Sir Edwin Collen on the Indian Army.

The articles that make up the body of the *Gazetteer* have likewise been rewritten, for the most part by officials who had already acquired local experience as Census Superintendents of their Provinces or State in 1901. As in the previous editions, the articles are based upon materials collected by District Officers and by officials of Native States, supplemented by special contributions from experts. It may here be mentioned that, since the last edition was compiled, Upper Burma and Baluchistan have both been included within the Empire and two new Provinces have been constituted, while much more information is now available for the Native States generally.

The task of editorial supervision has been shared between India and England. In India the original outlines were sketched by Sir Herbert Risley; the first editor was Mr. W. S. Meyer, to whom are due the detailed regulations under which the greater part of the work has been executed; and Mr. R. Burn has completed what had to be done in that country. The editor in England throughout has been Mr. J. S. Cotton, who was closely associated with Sir W. W. Hunter in both the former editions.

The Atlas, which will range in size with the other volumes, has been prepared by Mr. J. G. Bartholomew, of Edinburgh, incorporating the latest materials received from India. It contains sixty-four plates, including maps showing physical and economic features, temperature, rainfall, density of population, languages and races, railways and telegraphs, the distribution of the army &c.; also maps of each Province on a uniform scale and plans of the larger cities.

The work is being printed at Oxford, and will be published by the Clarendon Press under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to accept the dedication.

Three volumes of 'The Indian Empire'—Descriptive, Economic, and Administrative—will be published on May; and the Historical volume and the Atlas will follow shortly. It is proposed that the rest of the *Gazetteer* shall be issued in instalments of about five volumes, at not very long intervals, as soon as they are completed.

The subscription price for the entire work of twenty-six volumes is Rs.70 net, to be paid in advance; and the subscription list will remain open until the publication of the first five volumes of the body of the *Gazetteer*. But each of the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire' may be purchased separately at Rs. 4-8 net; the Atlas may be purchased separately at Rs. 11 net; and the remaining twenty-one volumes at the rate of Rs. 3 each net, payable on publication.

THE GAIETY THEATRE AT SIMLA.

Boxes Bought at Rs. 760 Each.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Boxes in the Gaiety Theatre were sold this evening and sales of six boxes realised Rs. 4,560, Colonel Williams acted as auctioneer.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Descent of Waziris into Bannu.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

A gang of Waziris is reported to have raided the village of Shamshakhel in the south-east of Bannu, on the night of the 3rd May, wounding two Hindus and carrying off Rs. 600 worth of jewellery. Snquiries are proceeding.

THE DARJEELING CASE.

Wemyss' Trial at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The case of Corporal William Wemyss, Royal Garrison Artillery, Jallapahar, Darjeeling, who is charged with the murder of Miss Amy Gardiner under circumstances with which the readers are doubtless familiar, will be taken up by Mr. Justice Woodroffe and a Special Jury on Monday next.

TSUNG-CHANG, the newly appointed Governor of Chinese Turkestan, has arrived in St. Petersburg with his two sons, whom he wishes to place in a Russian school. Tsung-Chang will be presented to the Emperor.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Considerable changes are taking place in the millinery world. Hat crowns are daily growing higher and higher, and trimmings so far as feathers are concerned—are following suit. On some of the newest straw shapes we find a distinctly high crown, of the inverted flowerpot order rather than the "Jam pot"; when a high crown is used the brim of the hat is rarely very wide: it is cloche in form and of moderate size, while the trimmings are massed high in front or directly at the left side. The cloche of to-day is very like the cloche of yesterday, except that it is now accompanied by a high crown. It is, perhaps, the most becoming of all shapes to the average woman, and it harmonizes admirably with the new hair-dressing, which is so loose and natural-looking.

THE MUSHROOM REVIVED.

Mushroom hats will be exceedingly fashionable when summer is again with us, but the mushroom requires to be arranged much more carefully than the cloche, because it has a tiresome little way of making its wearer look just a wee bit dowdy unless it is worn in exactly the right position. Of course, the great difference between these two shapes lies in the manipulation of the crown: in the case of the cloche the crown is pressed down into brim, and in the case of the mushroom it retains its natural position. It thus becomes certain that a mushroom that must either be raised with a high bandeau or must rest on hair dressed over a full, firm frizette. Left to itself the mushroom hat of to-day would envelop the head and hair just as it did in the days of Queen Victoria! A propos the position of mushroom and other hats, I must draw attention to the fact that it is correct to wear them right on the head—not raised off it. These hats are in reality raised on carefully-shaped bandeaux, but the impressions they give is a perfectly natural one: they seem to rest on the head in the careless manner characte

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE announcement has been made that among the candidates for Osborne who are officially declared to have passed the qualifying examination, and will enter the College in May is H. R. H. Prince Edward of Wales. It was also notified that the Prince of Wales had arranged to accompany his eldest son to Osborne on May 1, when Prince Edward takes up his residence as a cadet. It will be scarcely necessary to say that no difference will be made in the course which Prince Edward will follow and that of the other cadets, his class-mates. There is, no doubt, in many ways a change in the system of training which the Prince of Wales himself underwent in the "Britannia and that which his sons will receive at Osborne, but the change is not greater in some respects than that between the former and the system which prevailed when the late Duke of Edinburgh went to sea. It is not generally known, but apparently there was an intention at one time to place the King in the Navy, for in 1854 an announcement was made in the London morning papers to the effect that "the young Prince, it is said, is about to enter the Navy, and will take rank as lieutenant on board the line of battleship the *Royal Albert*." Whether there was any foundation for the statement is not clear, but pictures of the King in a costume very like that of a midshipman have been published, and a descriptive writer in the *Times* mentions, in August, 1856, that "the Prince of Wales was dressed like a middy in a blue jacket and trousers, white waistcoat and turned down collar." How the cadets redress their differences at Osborne we have not heard, but it is possible to assume that the young Prince may have a somewhat similar experience to that of Prince William Henry, as related by "Nauticus Junior." "The Prince and Mr. Sturt (a brother midshipman on board the *Prince George*), having had some misunderstanding on the quarter deck, they agreed to go down to the orlop, or cockpit, to decide the matter, when after a long and very severe contest, victory decided in favour of the latter, who was a greater adept in the art of boxing than his Royal opponent. The generous Prince did all in his power to conceal the affair from the admiral, and has ever testified the warmest friendship for his victorious antagonist."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND INTERVIEWS.

Lord Charles Beresford on his arrival in Liverpool took the opportunity at once of repudiating the various interviews which the "Standard," the "Daily News," and other papers published during his absence. His lordship explained that, having had his attention called to the fact that whilst he had been in America several telegrams had appeared in the English Press suggesting that there had been some disagreement between himself and the Admiralty, he desired to say that the only authentic message was one he sent from Mexico in February, in which he stated he had not resigned his commission, and did not intend to do so. Presumably for "commission" we should read "appointment," for it was the latter he was stated to have resigned. From a report of what he said, which appeared in the *Times* yesterday, it was the American interviewer of whom his lordship complained, but there is very good reason to believe that the "interviews" attributed to the *Herald* had a British origin. At all events, the two principal newspapers with the title *Herald* in America have also repudiated them. It will be remembered that it was the Press Association, misled by an officer, which started the *canard*, and it was when this agency withdrew the statement that Lord Charles had threatened to resign, that the bogus interviews appeared through another agency in support of the original statement, and were at once accepted by the organs of the "Syndicate of Discontent" as good and sufficient evidence. Those who put the story about manifestly do not know the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. When he thinks the Navy is going wrong he does not threaten, but resigns straight away. He has taken such a course before and if he thought it necessary we believe he would do so again. As he puts it himself, "The Service could not go on if those who were on full pay kept on making statements. You have to do what the authority tells you, and if you do not like it you can go outside the Service and then talk as much as you will."

SEVENTEEN YEARS NAVAL BUILDING.

An interesting statement has been prepared by the Admiralty showing for each year from January 1, 1889, to December 31, 1906, the number of battleships, coast defence vessels, armoured cruisers, protected cruisers, and destroyers laid down, and the number struck off the effective list during the seventeen years, such period being regarded more or less as the life of an armoured vessel. Fifty-four battleships were laid down during the period being at the rate of 3·2 per annum, the largest number being seven in 1899, while none at all were laid down in 1892. In the same period twenty-four battleships were struck off, one in 1893, another in 1903, two in 1906, three in 1900, seven in 1901, and ten in 1905. The balance at the present time is thirty. No coast defence ships have been laid down during that time, and the beginning of armoured cruisers, as we understand the term now, was in 1898, since which time thirty-eight have been laid down and nineteen struck off, but it seems probable that some of those struck off the list may refer to the armoured cruisers of the *Orlando* class and other vessels so called before 1898. With regard to the protected cruisers, eighty-five have been laid down, the heaviest numbers being twenty five in 1889, eleven in 1890, and fourteen in 1896. Fifty-nine have been struck off the lists, of which over forty were relegated to the Kyles of Bute in 1904-5. No protected cruisers have been laid down during the last three years. The manner in which destroyers have been laid down appears to be very erratic. It is not difficult to understand that in the case of battleships and cruisers the number laid down each year may fluctuate considerably, but why is should do so in the case of destroyers is not so obvious. We began to build destroyers in 1892, when four experimental vessels were put upon the stocks. The next year six were added, and the earlier ones were found so successful that in 1894 the number laid down jumped up to thirty-two: this was followed by twelve, and then by thirty-five, after which for two years we only laid down seven. Then, in 1902, we jumped up to fifteen again, and after laying down four in the following year, repeated the dose of fifteen. Since then two were laid down in 1905 and four in 1906. During the fifteen years 155 boats have been laid down, of which six have been lost. Practically, then, the number is ten per year, and we should imagine that this could have been the annual rate with great advantage.

THE ROSYTH NAVAL WORKS.

The proposal to provide the Rosyth naval base with floating instead of masonry docks is, according to the *Glasgow Herald*, being revived, the prospects of such a scheme having improved as a result of the bores which have been sunk on the site. From these bores it seems that the mud and silt extend to great depths, and that it would be probably necessary to carry masonry docks on floating foundations of considerable area, somewhat in the same way that has been done at Grangemouth. There is no question, however, that the floating docks would not only offer a more economical method of supplying the accommodation, but a much more speedy way of providing structures capable of lifting *Dreadnoughts* or still larger ships. It is estimated that a dock without ends capable of lifting either a *Lusitania* or a *Dreadnought* could be constructed for less than £200,000, and might be placed in position under two years, or less than the time it would take to build a battleship, and would last at least forty years. If it is necessary to make Rosyth into a naval base, this method would seem to be a cheap and easy way of meeting the difficulties which have been discovered by the engineers on the spot. But there is the further question whether Rosyth is the most suitable place, or whether it is worth while to look elsewhere. It is obvious that the provision of a naval base on the east coast is connected directly with the possibility of a naval war with Germany; is Rosyth the best placed port in regard to the work to be done by the Navy in the event of such a war? At least it might be considered whether Sheerness would not offer all the advantages of Rosyth and more while if it is necessary to have docking accommodation on the east coast of Scotland, it would be better to place it further north still in the island upon which our squadrons would be based both to watch the entrance to the Baltic and to prey upon the German commerce, which would find its only outlet between these islands and Norway. But after all if floating docks can be obtained as cheaply as the above estimate indicates, there seems to be no reason why three or four should not be stationed round the coast from Lerwick to Sheerness, and now that the Channel and Home Fleets are to carry out their manœuvres in the North Sea, this would seem to be the wisest course to take.

JOHN MOIR & SON, PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,

Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for ***Immediate Delivery.***

MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF COMPLETE MILK.
FAR MORE DIGESTIBLE THAN ORDINARY COW'S MILK.

IN CARE, ANXIETY AND BROKEN REST THERE IS NOTHING SO SOOTHING.

Malted Milk contains all the nutritious elements of malted barley and wheat in combination with pure, rich cow's milk. It is good for all ages, both in and out of health, and especially for Infants, Children, Convalescents and the Aged. It is economical in use, and keeps indefinitely in any climate.

Always Ready. No Cooking Required.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

A cough is a danger signal. You should heed its warning promptly. Begin at once, and take regular doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

All serious lung troubles begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneumonia or consumption. Stop your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES THE GROWTH.

KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE FALL.

KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHEN THE ROOT.

KESHRANJAN OIL:—THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Price per phial—Re. 1, Packing and postage, As. 5.

Our Specific for Diabetes:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums, constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage, As. 10.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicine, sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN

Government Medical Diploma Holder,

M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I.; M. S. A. S. (London), &c.

Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

Icilma

Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Free! Free!

To the Sick and Ailing Everywhere

THE CURE FOR YOUR DISEASE Delivered Free—Free for the Asking—Free to You.

To the sick—the suffering—to every man and woman victim of organic disease—local trouble or broken general health—Dr. Kidd's offer of free treatment is given in the absolute faith and sincere belief that they can and will stop disease, cure it and lift you up again to health and vigor. There is no reason why you should not get well if you will only bring yourself to take the free test treatment of these wonderful remedies, no matter what your doubts may be.

I Want the Doubters

I want to give them the proof—the evidence and the glory of new life in their own bodies—and I want to pay the cost of this proof—all of it—to the very last cent—myself.

I have put my life into this work—I hold the record of thousands of cures—not "some better"—but thousands of desperate sufferers, hearty and strong and big and well; and their letters are in my hands to prove every word I say. Rheumatism, kidney troubles, heart disease, partial paralysis, bladder troubles, stomach and bowel troubles, piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs, asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness, all female troubles, lumbago, skin diseases, scrofula, impure blood, general debility, organic vital ailments, etc., are cured to remain and continue cured.

No matter how you are, no matter what your disease, I will have the remedies sent to you and given into your own hands free, paid for by me and delivered at my own cost.

These Remedies Will Cure

They have cured thousands of cases—nearly every disease—and they do cure and there is no reason why they should not cure you—make you well—and bring you back to health and the joy of living!

Will you let me do this for you—will you let me prove it—brother and sister sufferer? Are you willing to trust a master physician who not only makes this offer but publishes it and then sends the test and proof of his remedies without a penny of cost to anyone except himself?

Send your name, your Post Office address and a description of your condition, and I will do my utmost to satisfy every doubt you have or can have that these remedies will save your life and make it all that nature meant to make it.

Let me make you well. Give me your name and tell me how you feel, and the proof treatment is yours at my cost. No bills of any kind—no papers—nothing but my absolute good-will and good faith.

DR. JAMES W. KIDD,

Box 621, Fort Wayne, Ind.

NOTE—We know personally Dr. Kidd and know that his methods and his offer are exactly as represented in every respect. Our readers should take advantage of Dr. Kidd's generous offer.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

O'Brien's British Bicycles

are the best that money can buy—Rovers, Triumphs, Coventry Challenge, Humbers, Progress, Premiers, Centaurs, Swifts and Singers, and these I supply at rounds below Makers' prices. A High Grade Coventry-made Cycle for £4 10s. (or 62 Rs.), payable half down with order, balance on delivery at your nearest port. Machines sent on approval. Write for free Illustrated Catalogues.

ED. O'BRIEN, Ltd., The World's Largest Cycle Dealers (Dept. 11) Coventry, England.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ◈ WILKINSON'S Thomas Wilkinson & Co. are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

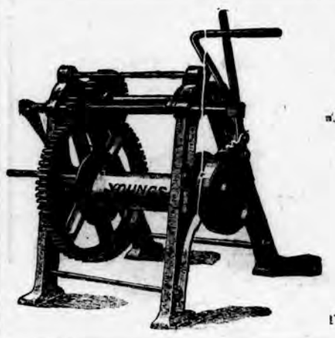
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

HOISTING CRABS

For Hand or Power.

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unprecedented. In fact it is

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Plick-me-up"

Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thompson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. Ti de Jong & Sons.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

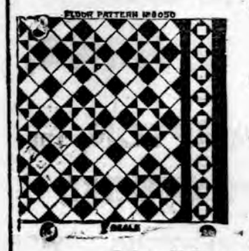
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd., THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C. MANCHESTER OFFICE: 46, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland,
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(3) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUROULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry*.

NOTE THE TRADE MARK.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPERS.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S

High Life Egyptian Cigarettes.

Sold by all respectable Tobacconists, Co-operative Stores, Clubs and Hotels, Throughout the Indian Empire.

Fresh Weekly Supplies from our Cairo Factory.

GRAND DEPÔT & SHOW ROOMS,
20, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.
Branches: **CALCUTTA, RANGOON & LONDON.**

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR THE SEASON ONLY.

THE FAMOUS

SWIFT

CYCLES.

AT Rs. **155/-** NETT CASH.

Specification can be obtained from The Sole Agents.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"**CAUTION**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the renders of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Do you contemplate purchasing a Car? If so, we can recommend the "Horbick." It is SECOND TO NONE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
(Dept. K.)
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

INVALID PORT
BOTTLED BY
W & A GILBEY
PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS & INVALIDS.
A Purely Vegetable Extract
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

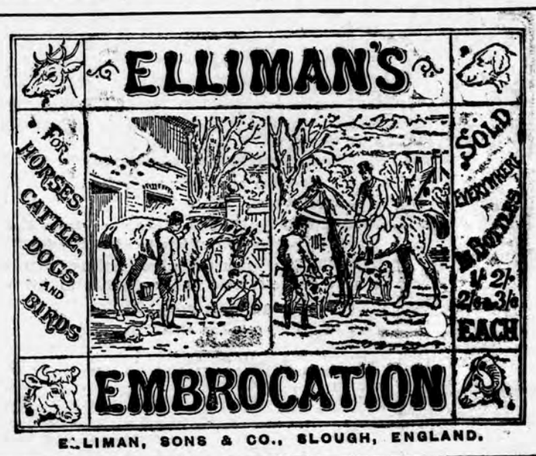
Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.

Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., ENG.

AGENTS:—Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ewart Ryrie & Co., Kurrachee.

ELLIMAN'S



ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our **BIG ART BOOK**, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome **Photo Engravings**, including beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements; it shows you the difference between **high-class work** and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, **guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered Free** at your nearest por., for your insertion and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle ten days and give it every trial and test you wish before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily—all are fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

S. & H. HARRIS'

SADDLE SOAP.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch, view of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
„ „ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	260
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	270
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	350
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	110
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	380
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	105
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

The Watchmakers of Western India
BOMBAY & POONA.

PERFECTION OF ENGINEERING SKILL.

THE WOLSELEY MOTOR CARS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

FREE TRIAL RUNS.

AGENTS:

K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY.

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,
The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly.

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

—EDWARDS'—
BRILLIANTINE

Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

1/- & 2/6
per bottle, post paid.

—EDWARDS'—
"CREMEX"

Shampoo Powder.

A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

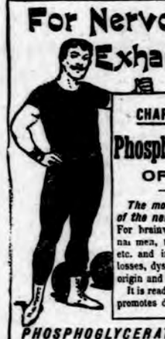
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

For Nervous Exhaustion



CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

For Complexion Troubles due to Heat.

—for freckles, sunburn, heat-spots, you cannot use a better or pleasanter remedy than

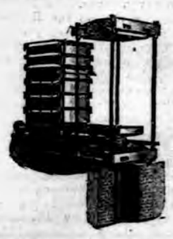
Rowland's Kalydor

"For *Your* Skin."

Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING



COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments, Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 68 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.